Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME VIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1874. NUMBER 36.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, in forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should have it on hand as a protection against the early and insidious attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become formidable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tenders lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and made the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, restoring sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Usually the product of long, laborious, and wasteful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as remarkable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 26th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of Theodore M. Evans and the piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Dunn, Thomas Powell, Troxell and others, containing 657 acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Daily, for use of Chas. Daily.

Also, the right, title and interest of Charles Johnston and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of James Dennison, M. M. Adams, and others, containing 40 acres, more or less, about 30 of which are cleared—now in possession of Charles Johnston. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James Denliston, Allen and Ann Jackson and others.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 14, 1874.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on **Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1874**, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit: THE UNDIVIDED HALF PART OF A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in the Township of Susquehanna, County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Abraham Bartlebaugh, John Dunn, James Somerville, and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, unimproved. Said land is well timbered and underlaid with

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, one-third of the balance on confirmation of sale and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the premises.

JESSE M. HARTER,
Administrator of EDWARD KING, dec'd.

Sept. 18, 1874.-3t.

SPLENDID TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very elegant and commodious residence in Ebensburg borough will be sold on reasonable terms. The House is brick and contains 8 rooms, 8 feet halls and basement washroom, a good cellar divided into two apartments, &c. Lot is 128x284 feet and is well set with choice fruits and shrubbery. Large Stable and three Buildings used as law offices. The property is desirable for a large family. A very little improvement would make a most desirable local or summer boarding house.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Agent.

Ebensburg, Aug. 21, 1874.-tf.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES FARREN, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of James Farren, late of the borough of Washington, county of Cambria, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY FARREN, Administratrix.
P. C. O'HARRA, Administrator.

Washington Twp., Sept. 11, 1874.-6t.

ESTATE OF DENNIS GOUGHNOUR, A LUNATIC.—In the matter of the account of EPHRAIM GOUGHNOUR, Committee of DENNIS GOUGHNOUR, a lunatic:

And now, to wit, on an alias order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, notice is hereby given that the above account has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the next term of said Court.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 14, '74.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN MISEL, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Misel, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having demands against the same will present them properly proven for settlement.

THOMAS MISEL, Administrator.

Carroll Twp., Sept. 4, 1874.-6t.*

ACCOUNT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of WM. B. ROSACKER, Esq., Assignee of R. D. QUARRAY, of Johnstown borough, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the next Argument Court for confirmation unless cause is shown to the contrary. By the Court.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 9, 1874.3t.

ACCOUNT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the second and final account of H. KINKEAD, Esq., Assignee of JOHN KELLY, of Allegheny township, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the next Argument Court for confirmation unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. K. HITE, Protonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 9, 1874.3t.

W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. Dick's new building, Centre street. All kinds of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14-tf.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER CHANCE

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY of KENTUCKY.

POSTPONED TO

November 30, 1874.

DRAWING CERTAIN at THAT DATE.

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One Grand Cash Gift,		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
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19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

WHOLE TICKETS,	$ 50.00
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11 WHOLE TICKETS for,	500.00
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One of the most valuable discoveries of the day. Pure butter made from the fresh cream of Horned Cattle, which does not become rancid, and is in every respect equal to, and for ordinary purposes superior to, ordinary Butter. Process very simple, cost of apparatus trifling, and *Profits Large*. The undersigned are sole owners of the Patent-right for Pennsylvania, and are now ready to sell County Licenses on application. A Factory being in operation in Bethlehem, the process can be thoroughly inspected. Address F. W. LEIBBACH & Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

Costar Exterminators
And Insect Powder,
For RATS, MICE, ANTS, BED-BUGS, MOTHS, &c.
J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., SOLE AGENTS.

ONE MILLION ACRES
—OF—
SPLENDID MICHIGAN LANDS
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The *Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad* has been finished, is 200 miles long, and its entire line is now in full and great earnest!

In Farming Lands to Actual Settlers, for Individuals or Colonies.

Special BARGAINS for 1874.

100,000 acres have been sold already. The lands are *well timbered*, making the *best kind of farms*. Strong soils, of great producing power. Easily reached by rail or water. *Good Markets*. Railroad runs through the grant. Michigan is one of the *least indebted* and most prosperous States in the West. Its *schools* are *unrivalled*—its financial standing No. 1. No difficulty in transportation. Peace and prosperity on its borders. Lands from $4 to $8 per acre. Time sufficient. Interest 7 per cent. WM. A. HOWARD, Land Comm'r.
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Iron City College
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough, practical education of the young and middle aged man, having the largest patronage and the best facilities for instruction of any business college in existence.
Students Received at any Time.
For circulars giving full information as to course of study, method of instruction, necessary expenses, etc., address, J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
[9-11.-2m.]

Eagle PLANING MILL.
M. SIMON,
MANUFACTURER OF
Flooring, Weather-Boarding, Shutters,
SASH-DOORS, BRACKETS AND MOULDINGS,
LUMBER of EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SHINGLES and POSTS—Cedar and Locust.
Scroll-Sawing and Re-sawing done to order.
CORNER ROBINSON AND ANDERSON STS.,
[9-18.] ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. [3m.]

UPHOLSTERING.—Having located permanently in this place, (at the Carriage Shop of D. M. Chute,) the undersigned desires to inform the people of Northern Cambria and parts adjacent that he is prepared to do all kind of UPHOLSTERING, such as trimming carriages, buggies and other vehicles, upholstering sofas, chairs, ottomans, bedding, etc., and in fact doing all work in that line. Old articles of furniture, vehicles, etc., made as good as new in this particular, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Charges moderate and work attended to promptly. FELIX WEBER.
Ebensburg, July 31, 1874.-3m.*

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

HEREAFTER.

From my seat 'neath the glowing,
Blooming, tall magnolia tree,
I watch the river gently flowing,
Onward ever, to the sea;
Far beyond, my feeble vision
Scarce discerns the other shore,
Which seems like some field elysian,
Or like heaven's half-opened door.

Blossoms, bright and fair, are pending
From the swinging bougns, close by;
Would their lustre were unending;
Would that they might never die.
Ah! I feel my faint soul tremble,
Yet with more of joy than fear,
For this beauty must resemble
Something in a higher sphere.

It must be that which we cherish,
As by these fair, white flowers,
Shall not, with the future, perish,
But illumine heavenly bowers.
For, was not the promise given,
By the Saviour—Prince of men—
That within the future heaven,
All we love shall live again?

Let us humbly live, and lowly,
That the unknown coming years
Find a spirit pure and holy,
Meet to dwell in higher spheres!
And the words of praise, that ringing,
Greet us as we near the shore,
Be melodious as the singing
Of some loved one we adore.

THE BOARD FENCE.

"Shoo, shoo, get home, you plaguy critters!" cried Mr. Babcock, waving his arms as he chased a dozen sheep and lambs through a gap in the fence.

It was a wooden fence, and when he had succeeded in driving the animals the other side of it, he lifted it from its reclining position and propped it up with stakes. This was an operation he had found himself obliged to repeat many times in the course of the season, and not only of that season, but of several previous seasons.

Yet Mr. Babcock was neither slack nor thriftless; in fact, he rather prided himself on the ordinary appearance of his farm, and not without reason. How then shall we account for his negligence in this particular instance?

The truth was that this fence formed the boundary line between his estate and that of Mr. Small; and three generations of men who owned these estates had been unable to decide to whom it belonged to rebuild and keep it in repair. If the owners had chanced to be men of peaceful dispositions, they had compromised the matter and avoided a quarrel; but if, on the contrary, they belonged to that much larger class who would sooner sacrifice their own comfort and convenience than their so-called rights, this fence had been a source of unending bickerings and strife.

And of this class were the present owners. Again and again they had consulted their respective lawyers on the subject and dragged from their hiding places musty old deeds and records, but always with the same result.

"I say it belongs to you to keep it in repair; that's as plain as a pike-staff," Mr. Babcock would say.

"And I say it belongs to *you*—any fool might see that," Mr. Small would reply, and then high words would follow, and they would part in anger, more determined and obstinate than ever. The lawyers' fees and the loss by damages from each other's cattle had already amounted to a sum sufficient to have built a fence around their entire estates, but what was that compared to the satisfaction of having their own way?

There were not wanting in the neighborhood peace-makers who would gladly have settled the affair by arbitration, but to this neither of the belligerents would listen for a moment.

At last, one day, Miss Letitia Gill, a woman much respected in the village, and of some weight as a land owner and tax payer, sent for Mr. Babcock to come and see her on business; a summons which he made haste to obey, as how could it be otherwise where a lady was concerned?

Miss Letitia sat at her window sewing a seam, but she dropped her work and took off her spectacles when Mr. Babcock made his appearance.

"So you got my message; thank you for coming, I'm sure. Sit down, do. I suppose my man Isaac told you I wanted to consult you on a matter of business—a matter of equity, I may say. It can't be expected that we women folks should be the best judges about such things, you know; there's Isaac, to be sure, but then he lives on the place, and maybe he wouldn't be exactly impartial in his judgment about our affairs."

"Jes' so," said Mr. Babcock.

"Well, the state of the case is this: When Isaac came up from the long meadow to dinner—they're mowing the meadow today, and an uncommonly good yield there is—when he came up to dinner, he found that stray cows had broken into the vegetable garden."

"He did, hey?"

"You can fancy the riot they made. I declare, Isaac was almost ready to use profane language. I'm not sure that he didn't say 'deuce,' and I'm certain he did say 'darn;' and, after all, I couldn't feel to reproach him very severely, for the pains he has taken with that garden is something amazing; working in it, Mr. Babcock, early and late, weeding and digging and watering, and now to see it all torn and trampled so that you wouldn't know which was beets and which was cucumbers, it's enough to rouse *anybody's* temper."

"It is, so," said Mr. Babcock.

"And that isn't all, for by the looks of things they must have been rampaging in the orchard and clover field before they got into the garden. Just you come and see;" and putting on her sun-bonnet Miss Letitia showed Mr. Babcock over the damaged precincts.

"You don't happen to know whose animals did the mischief?" said Mr. Babcock.

"Well, I didn't observe them in particular myself, but Isaac said there was one with a peculiar white mark, something like a cross, on its haunch."

"Why, that's Small's old brindle," cried Mr. Babcock. "I know the mark as well as I know the nose on my face. She had balls on her horns, didn't she?"

"Yes, so Isaac said."

"And a kind of hump on her back"

"A perfect dromedary," said Miss Letitia. "I noticed that myself."

"They were Small's cows, no doubt of it at all," said Mr. Babcock, rubbing his hands. "No sheep with them, hey?"

"Well, now I think of it, there *were* sheep—they ran away as soon as they saw Isaac. Yes, certainly they were sheep," said Miss Letitia.

"I knew it—they always go with the cows; and what do you wish of me——"

"It's to fix the damages," said Miss Letitia. "As I said before, women folks are no judges about such matters."

Mr. Babcock meditated a moment, and then said,—

"Well, I wouldn't take a cent less than seventy-five dollars, if I were you—not a cent."

"Seventy-five dollars! Isn't that a good deal, Mr. Babcock? You know I don't wish to be hard on the poor man; all I want is a fair compensation for the mischief done."

"Seventy-five dollars is fair, ma'am—in fact, I might say it's low; I wouldn't have a herd of cattle and sheep tramping through my premises in that way for a hundred."

"There's one thing I forgot to state—the orchard gate was open or they couldn't have got in; that may make a difference."

"Not a bit—not a bit. You'd a right to have your gate open, but Small's cows had no right to run loose. I hope Isaac drove them to the pound, didn't he?"

"I heard him say he shut 'em up somewhere, and didn't mean to let 'em out till the owner calls for 'em. But, Mr. Babcock, what if he should refuse to pay the damages? I should hate to go to law about it."

"He won't refuse; if he does, keep the critters till he will pay. As to law, I guess he's had about enough of that."

"I'm sure I thank you for your advice," said Miss Letitia, "and I mean to act upon it to the very letter."

And Mr. Babcock took his departure with a happy expression of countenance.

Scarcely was he out of sight when Miss Letitia sent a summons for Mr. Small, which he obeyed as promptly as his neighbor had done.

She made to him precisely the same statement she had made to Mr. Babcock, showed him the injured property, and asked him to fix the damages. It was remarkable before he did this that he should ask the same question Mr. Babcock had asked, namely, whether she had any suspicion to whom the animals belonged.

"Well, one of them I observed had a terribly crooked horn."

"Precisely—it's Babcock's heifer, I should know her among a thousand. She was black and white, wasn't she?"

"Well, now I think of it, she was; one seldom sees so clear a black and white on a cow."

"To be sure; they're Babcock's animals fast enough. Well, let me see—what you want is just a fair estimate, I suppose?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I should say ninety dollars was as low as he ought to be allowed to get off with."

"Oh, but I fear that will seem as if I meant to take advantage. Suppose we call it—say seventy-five?"

"Just as you please, of course; but hanged if *I'd* let him off for a cent less than a hundred, if it were *my* case."

"And if he refuses to pay?"

"Why, keep the animals till he comes round, that's all."

"But there's one thing I neglected to mention—our gate was standing open; that may alter the case."

"Not at all—there's no law against keeping your gate open; there is against stray animals."

"Very well; thank you for your advice," said Miss Letitia; and Mr. Small departed with as smiling a countenance as Mr. Babcock had worn.

But at milking time that night he made a strange discovery; old brindle was missing! At about the same hour Mr. Babcock made a similar discovery; the black and white heifer was nowhere to be found. A horrible suspicion seized them both—a suspicion which they would not have made known to each other for the world.

They waited till it was dark, and then Mr. Babcock stole round to Miss Letitia's, and meekly asked leave to look at the animals which had committed the trespass. He would have done it without asking leave only that thrifty Miss Letitia always shut her barn doors at night.

While he stood looking over into the pen where the cows were confined, and trying to negotiate with Miss Letitia for the release of the heifer, along came Mr. Small, in quest of his brindle. The two men stared at each other for an instant in blank dismay, then hung their heads in confusion.

It was useless to assert that the damages were too high, for had they not fixed them themselves? It was useless to plead that Miss Letitia was in a manner responsible for what had happened, on account of the open gate, for had they not assured her that circumstance did not alter the case? It was useless to say that she had no right to keep the cows in custody, for had they not counseled her to do so? As to going to law about it, would they not thus become the sport of the whole town?

"He that diggeth a pit, he him-elf shall fall into it," said Miss Letitia, who read what was passing in their minds as well as if they had spoken, for the light of Isaac's lantern fell full on their faces. "However, on one condition I will free the cows and forgive you the debt."

"What is that?" Both thought the question, but did not ask it.

"The condition is, that you promise to put a good new fence in place of the old one that separates your estates, dividing the coast between you, and that henceforth you will live together peaceably so far as in you lies. Do you promise?"

"Yes," muttered both, in a voice scarcely audible.

"Shake hands upon it, then," said Miss Letitia.

They did so.

"Now let the cows out, Isaac; it's time they were milked," said she. And the two men went away driving their cows before them, and a shame-faced air greatly in contrast to the look of triumph with which they had quitted her presence.

The fence was built, and the strife ceased when the cause was removed, but it was long before Miss Letitia's part in the affair came to the public ear; for she herself maintained a strict silence concerning it, and enjoined the same upon her man-servant, Isaac.

Joke on the Undertakers.

A night or two since, while on his beat through B—— street, Officer S—— found an inebriated individual reposing on a bench in front of Wilson & Brown's undertaking establishment. The officer shook the fellow until he awoke him from his drunken slumber, then explained to him that he would be obliged to escort him to the station house unless he hunted other quarters. The man told the officer that he was a stranger in town, that he had but four bits, and the night being warm he had concluded it would be good economy to sleep out of doors and save his four bits to buy his breakfast in the morning. Not being a hard hearted man, the officer told the fellow that he might finish his snooze, provided he would get up and move out of sight before the people were astir on the streets. Passing that way again in the course of an hour or two, Mr. S—— found that his snoozer had rolled off the bench and was lying in the empty case of a coffin which was sitting at the edge of the sidewalk. Rousing his man again, the officer told him he "must get out of there."

"Out of what?" grumbled the fellow.

"Out of that coffin," said S—though it was but one of those large coffin-shaped cases in which coffins are shiped.

"Who's in a coffin," said the fellow, rubbing his eyes.

"Why you are," said S.

"If I am I don't know it."

"Well, I know it, and if you don't get out of that it will be the end of you. Don't you know that if the undertakers get up in the morning and find you snoozing in here they'll clap a lid on the coffin, nail you up and bury you, and then send in a bill and make the county pay your funeral expenses."

Crawling out of his narrow quarters, the fellow stood and gazed upon the coffin case for a time, then said:

"What sort of undertakers have you got up here in this country, that go and set coffins longside the sidewalks to ketch men?" and without waiting for an answer he shuffled away to find safer quarters.

Chunks of Wisdom.

We don't know who is the philosopher speaking, but deem his suggestions so suggestive that we say cut this out and read it often:

Better to wear a calico dress without trimming, if it be paid for, than to owe the shop-keeper for the most elegant silk, cut and trimmed in the most bewitching manner.

Better to live in a log-cabin all your own, than a brown-stone mansion belonging to somebody else.

Better walk forever than run into debt for a horse and carriage.

Better to sit by the pine table, for which you paid three dollars ten years ago, than send home a new extension, black walnut top, and promise to pay for it next week.

Better to use the old cane-seated chairs, and faded two-ply carpet, than tremble at the bills sent home from the upholsterer's for the most elegant parlor set ever made.

Better to meet your business acquaintances with a free "don't owe you a cent" smile, than to dodge around the corner to escape a dun.

Better to pay the street organ-grinder two cents for music, if you must have it, than owe for a grand piano.

Better to gaze upon bare walls than pictures unpaid for.

Better to eat thin soup from earthenware, if you owe your butcher nothing, than to dine off lamb and roast beef and know that it does not belong to you.

Better to let your wife have a fit of hysterics, than run in debt for nice new furniture, or clothes, or jewelry.

LOTS OF FUN ABOUT LOTS.

HOW THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR GOT A HOME FOR ONE DOLLAR A WEEK.

I joined a building association the other night. I had been told that by the payment of a dollar a week one could secure a home, and I wanted some of it. One dollar a week is very reasonable for a home. Singular so many people are without homes when they can be secured for so little money. So I went to one of their meetings. I had just one dollar in my pocket, and that I planked down at once before the secretary of the association.

"What's that for?" he inquired, eyeing the money.

"That's for a home," said I. "You may give me one of the best homes you have on hand, and I will try it for a week. If I like it, perhaps I'll keep it right along, handing in a dollar each week."

The secretary smiled and said they hadn't any homes in just then that would be likely to suit me, but if I would sit down a little while perhaps some would be handed in from which I could make a selection. I told him I wasn't as particular as some. I only wanted a home with eight or ten rooms, cellar well stocked, gas and water on every floor, front and back entrance and within five minutes' walk of the post-office.—Wouldn't mind paying half a dollar or so extra for the use of a piano, billiard table, library and other little articles to make home comfortable and happy.

The secretary said that could all be fixed easily enough. Asked if I wouldn't like to have a pair of horses and a few servants thrown in.

Then he explained that the association dealt in building lots. One dollar a week, for two or three years, paid for a building lot. That changed the aspect of things materially. I never could feel entirely at home in a vacant lot, no matter if it did only cost a dollar a week. To be sure a man might be able to get his board so long as the fence lasted, but his lodging wouldn't be entirely agreeable during inclement weather. Suppose I secured the lot, not knowing when I would be able to build on it. I couldn't build much on half a dozen lots obtained in that way. Imagine a colony of us, all settled out there on lots we couldn't build on, and every man complaining of his lot. What lots of complaining would be going on. Leave the gate open at night, and all your children would be down with a cold next morning. No trouble about catching rain water, though. Whenever it rained hard wouldn't we catch it?

I sat down to observe the proceedings for a little while. One of the officers of the association suspended a handsome map of the property on the wall. It was laid out beautifully in streets running at right angles, and every lot was numbered. You never saw anything so level as that property was unless it was the speculator's head who put it in the market. There was a wide avenue running along one side of it, with a street car and horses on full gallop. I was pained to see those horses on a gallop, and thought of calling Bergh's attention to it, until I learned that the street railroad isn't built yet—only projected. I shan't buy a package of tickets immediately. The president expatiated on the advantages of the location; showed how convenient it was to some toll-gate, and made a neat allusion to a graveyard in the vicinity. I suppose a man can swap his lot for a lot in the graveyard, if he is likely to die.

I inquired of the president who paid for grading the streets. He said that was charged to the lots. Asked him if Lot's wife would have to pay for it in case of death and he asked me if I wasn't ashamed of myself, turning into a pillar of salt in that manner.

A melancholy man came and sat beside me. He had evidently dropped in casually not knowing what was going on. Said he: "What is the occasion of this meeting?" I handed him a circular. He took out a sorrowful pair of spectacles, and adjusting them to his grief-stricken nose, read, "A pleasant home for one dollar a week."

Then he crumpled the paper in his fingers, and whispered hoarsely in my ear, "Costs me a hundred dollars a week to live, yet I haven't a pleasant home."

"Why not?" I queried.

"My mother-in-law lives with me!" he cried, in anguish, and buried his emotions in the advertisement.

I suggested that he could buy a lot and send his mother-in-law out there to improve it, and this seemed to set him thinking. But, good heavens! suppose other men should follow his example, and I should find my lot among a whole lot of mothers-in-law! When I pay a dollar a week for a home I don't want to surround myself with a menagerie.

The meeting was entirely harmonious. I paid my dollar, and intend to go up in a day or two and stake off the fraction of a lot already paid for. I like to feel that I possess real estate, and I want to see it grow week by week. When I have enough staked off to get a foothold I shall begin to build.

HENRY JONES, of Vermont, on his dying bed, said he had never written a word which he cared to erase. They thought it was a big thing until they found out that he didn't know enough to write his own name.

WHITE WITCHES.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

We have received from an eminent American jurist the following interesting narrative:

Near the close of the seventeenth century that renowned judge, Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice of England, esteemed by his contemporaries, as well as by men of after-ages, as an embodiment both of the law and of justice, was presiding at the assizes held in his native county of Oxford. A decrepit old woman was put on trial, charged with the crime of witchcraft. The history of the case, the offense of which the prisoner was alleged to be guilty, were laid before the jury by the Attorney-General prosecuting for the Crown. The Chief Justice listened to the opening of the case with unusual earnestness, for there was recalled to his memory a curious incident connected with his own early life. When a student at the University of Oxford his habits were wild and irregular, and he gave no promise of his great future eminence. In company with several other young students he had been for several days on a carouse through some of the country places in the vicinity of Oxford. Young Holt had separated himself from his companions, and riding up to a way-side inn, without any money in his pocket, he yet directed his horse to be fed and an ample dinner prepared for himself. Strolling into the kitchen, he noticed the daughter of the hostess was sick, and was told by her mother that she was a great sufferer from fever and ague, and that the doctors had been unable to cure her. The young collegian at once declared his ability to effect a cure. Taking a piece of parchment, he wrote upon it a cabalistic word in the Greek characters, bound it tightly upon the wrist of the girl, and then assured her that while she retained it she would have no further return of her chills and fever. He remained at the inn for several days, and the girl had no return of her sickness. When demanding his bill, the grateful mother said she had no charge against him, and only regretted that her limited means would not permit her to make him more ample payment for the healing of her daughter. He rode away in triumph. And now, as he sat on the bench as the Lord Chief Justice of England, he knew that the decrepit old woman on trial for her life before him was the daughter of the woman who kept the way-side inn, and upon whose wrist he had bound the parchment charm forty years before.

She had followed in his own footsteps, and had been using the charm for the benefit of her neighbors and friends. The Chief Justice called her up, and as she unfolded some old greasy rags, she presented to him the well-worn parchment with the cabalistic word in his own handwriting written upon it. It is needless to add that the woman was at once discharged. If the great Chief Justice had previously entertained any doubts on the subject of witchcraft, they were removed.

There is a curious sequel to the incident above related. Some twenty-five years ago the writer of this article was sitting in the private office in Wall street of the late Mr. S——, then a wealthy retired merchant, and acting president of one of the principal Wall street banks. He was a quaint, curious man, fond of the marvelous, and disposed to believe in spiritualism, then first coming into prominent notice. Our conversation had been continued for some time, discussing Scottish second-sight, supernatural appearances, and especially Kidd's buried treasures, when he suddenly changed the subject, saying, abruptly, "I can cure the fever and ague." On asking how, he produced a small piece of parchment with a cabalistic word written on it in the Greek characters, saying it must be bound on the wrist, and the disease will disappear or go away. He did not tell me how or when he had obtained the wonderful charm. Nor was I at that time aware of the trial before referred to, and sure I am that he could have had no knowledge of it. A hundred and fifty years had come and gone since the fallacy had been exposed by Lord Chief Justice Holt. It is probable that at some time during the forty years preceding that trial the woman possessing the pretended charm had communicated the secret, and given a copy to some friend emigrating to America, and that it may have been handed down through successive generations, and perhaps in some cases effecting cures by and through the imagination. It has been said that sometimes violent exercise and sometimes strong impressions on the mind will ward off attacks of what are called fits of ague.—*Harper's Magazine for October.*

FORGOT HER BABY.—A curious incident recently occurred on a western train. As the cars were moving away from the Terre Haute depot a pretty young woman came from the ladies' car, and, rushing into the smoking car, frantically appealed to everybody to stop the train. Catching sight of the conductor, she exclaimed, piteously, "Mr. Conductor, do please stop the train; I've left my baby." The train was stopped and the baby recovered, amidst the hearty cheers of all who witnessed the occurrence, and while the young mother hugged her little one, amidst tears and smiles she tried to explain how the baby was such a new one that she hadn't got used to it.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - - Oct. 2, 1874.

Democratic Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE:
Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD, Berks.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
Hon. JOHN LATTA, Westmoreland.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
Hon. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Greene.
SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
Gen. WM. McCANDLESS, Philadelphia.
ASSEMBLY:
JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
JOHN BUCK, Carrolltown.
PROTHONOTARY:
BERNARD McCOLGAN, Wilmore.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
COMMISSIONERS:
WM. D. McCLELLAND, Johnstown.
MARTIN F. CAMPBELL, Munster Twp.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHARLES FLICK, Allegheny Twp.
AUDITOR:
MICHAEL SWEENY, Cambria Bor.
CORONER:
JOHN BRADY, Johnstown.
SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

THE editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* was a delegate to the Republican county convention which met last Monday, and acted a somewhat conspicuous part in its proceedings. We do not, however, regard the *Tribune* man as much of a success in a county convention. He was a mildly mannered man in that body and no one would suppose that he was the same individual who pours out the vials of his impotent wrath on the heads of the Democratic candidates through the congenial columns of *his Tribune*. He will sing a very different tune after the November election, and will be fully convinced that his political ways have been dark and his political tricks have been vain.

DAVID C. WETZEL, ex-Burgess of Carrolltown, who once claimed to be a good and consistent Democrat, and who was a delegate from the same town to the Republican county convention on last Monday, and also a candidate for nomination for Assembly before the same convention, has no doubt arrived at the sensible conclusion that not only Republics, but Republicans, are ungrateful. Wetzel was hung on the radical gallows as high as Haman, and we have no doubt is now thoroughly convinced that, however strong may be the love of the Republicans of Cambria county for political treason, they nevertheless hate and despise the traitor.

THE New York *Tribune* of a late date publishes letters from Benjamin F. Butler, Caleb Cushing, and other prominent individuals in Washington City, to Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, acknowledging the payment to them by Kellogg of certain large sums of money for their services in connection with the contest before the Senate, in 1873, between Pinchback and McMillan, for a seat in that body.—The letters are admitted to be genuine, and open up another dark page in the corrupt history of radical politicians.—These letters were found in Kelloggs office after he had fled from the State House during the late troubles in New Orleans. There are other letters yet to be published, making startling revelations and implicating at least two Senators.

THE Republican county convention which met here last June for the purpose of expressing its preference on the question of a candidate for Congress in this district, and having done so adjourned, reassembled in the Court House last Monday to nominate a county ticket, reference to the proceedings of which will be found elsewhere in our paper. The candidates composing the ticket are all respectable citizens, so far as we have any knowledge of them. No intelligent and candid Republican, however, from White to Yoder township has the most remote belief that any one man on the ticket has the ghost of a chance of being successful at the November election. He might possibly draw a respectable prize in the Kentucky lottery, but to be elected to office in Democratic Cambria under existing circumstances is a story only fit to be told to the inmate of a lunatic asylum. It is true that some of the over sanguine friends of Captain Lapsley, of Johnstown, who is one of the nominees for Assembly, entertain a feint hope that by some political miracle he may be elected, but their wish is father to the thought, and if Captain Lapsley himself cherishes such a belief he is laboring under a fatal delusion. In no event can he defeat either John Hannan or John Buck except by about *four hundred* Democrats proving recreant to their duty and casting their votes for him. To suppose for one moment that they will do so is the wildest of political illusions. Three times in succession Samuel Henry has been elected to the Legislature from this county by Democratic votes, but that silly experiment would not be repeated if *he* were again a candidate at the coming election, and it never can be successfully followed in the case of Captain Lapsley, respectable and worthy a citizen as he is. As for his colleague, Mr. John C. Gates, we infer that he was put on the ticket more for ornament than use. John Buck will attend to the political destinies of John C. Gates in the northern section of the county and will teach him a lesson which he will long remember, and which will effectually and forever squelch his political aspirations. Hannan and Buck are the peers of Lapsley and Gates in every respect—they are both well known Democrats and have both been fairly nominated. They will receive the united and vigorous support of the Democracy of the county and that will be decisive of the contest.

AN editorial article of unsurpassed malignity which appeared in the Johnstown *Tribune* of last Friday, in reference to the candidates on the Democratic county ticket, has created a general feeling of disgust throughout the county. We had hoped that the present political campaign would be conducted by the press of both parties in the county without indulging in any personal attacks on the candidates, and that crimination, which usually begets recrimination, would not form one of its prominent features. Such was our own settled and determined purpose; but the article in the *Tribune* referred to has sadly disappointed all our expectations. What political advantage does the editor of the *Tribune* expect to accomplish by his wholesale and indiscriminate abuse of the Democratic ticket? Does he imagine that all reason and common sense have fled from the minds of the Democratic voters of the county and "taken refuge in savage breasts?" It would seem so, but we warn him now, at the very beginning of the contest, that he is hugging a fatal delusion to his soul. Are the Democrats of Cambria county all, or any portion of them, either such fools or knaves as to be seduced from their sense of duty and be driven from their political propriety by the base calumnies and personal insinuations of the Johnstown *Tribune* against the Democratic candidates? Such a mode of political warfare is a disgrace and will only react with tremendous and fatal effect against the party whose organ indulges in it. It is uncalled for and beneath contempt.

Is it anything against the fair name and reputation of John Hannan that he has heretofore been defeated for Assembly by Samuel Henry? We are very sure that Mr. Henry is too much of a gentleman to say so. When Henry Clay, on a certain occasion, was defeated for Congress in his district, he told his constituents *"to pick their flints and try it once more,"* and the "brave hunters of Kentucky," *did* try it *once more*, and the gallant Clay was triumphantly elected. So will it be with John Hannan. If John Buck was appointed post-master of the small village of Carrolltown, with the approval of all its citizens, is that any valid reason why he is not fit to be nominated by his party as a candidate for Assembly?

Because Wm. H. Rose was defeated for Assembly in 1871, no man will say that he is not now a fit candidate for District Attorney. If John G. Lake, who was defeated in convention for District Attorney, dresses after the manner and style of the editor of the *Tribune*, ought the former to be stigmatized as the Beau Hickman of Ebensburg or the latter as the Beau Brummel of Johnstown? Forbid it decency and common sense.

George Myers, who is one of the Republican nominees for County Commissioner, and a highly respectable citizen of his own township, was defeated at the election two years ago for the same office, but do we therefore presume to say that he has no right to be again a candidate in 1874? Whenever we make that unwarranted assertion "may our right arm forget its cunning and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth." How often has Edwin A. Vickroy, an honored citizen of Southern Cambria, been defeated by Henry Scanlan, the Democratic candidate for County Surveyor? So often indeed that it may be said that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." And yet Mr. Vickroy is again the Republican nominee, and if elected, as he will not be, against Henry Scanlan, would make a most competent officer.

In reference to the venomous attack against the County Commissioners, we have only this to say. Assuming that the County Auditors were correct in their report, the Commissioners promptly submitted the decision of the question as a matter of law to the Court, and the Court, after hearing the evidence, rejected all charges for *daily pay* while in the discharge of duties *outside* of their office, but allowed them all fair expenses, which Judge Dean fixed at a reasonable rate, and judgment was accordingly entered for the amounts thus ascertained against Anthony Anna and Wm. D. M'Clelland, two of the Commissioners—Edward Glass, deceased, the other Commissioner, not being charged by the Auditors in their report with owing anything to the county. They peaceably submitted and are abundantly able to pay the amounts found against them, and either have done so or will promptly do so at an early day. There was nothing whatever *fraudulent* in their conduct.

We will refer to this portion of the *Tribune's* attack hereafter, and in the meantime we leave Martin F. Campbell, the successor of Edward Glass, and who has only held the office by appointment since the last June Court, to take whatever remedy he and his counsel may deem best to protect his reputation against the foul libel contained in the *Tribune* against him.

Thus have we "answered a fool according to his folly."

HENRY HOPPLE, of Carroll township, who once claimed to be a Democrat of the first water, and acted with his party consistently at that time, is now the Republican candidate for Poor House Director. In 1860, this same Henry Hopple was the *Democratic* candidate for the same office and was defeated by Wm. Douglass, an old line Whig, of the same township, by a majority of 210. We do not say anything against him as a man and a citizen, for his personal character is without blemish, but it is none the less true that he has been in diligent and constant pursuit of the office for which he has just been nominated for *fourteen* years; and the question now presents itself to Democrats and Republicans alike, will you vote Henry Hopple, a chronic office-seeker on both sides of the political fence, who left the Democratic party because his ambition was not gratified, or will you vote for Charles Flick, an honest man and an unflinching Democrat, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of the office with honor to himself and credit to the county?

Justus F. Temple.

The Waynesburg *Messenger* gives the following sketch of the career of the Democratic candidate for Auditor General:

Justus F. Temple, Esq., the present nominee for Auditor General, was born at Moredock's Cross Roads, Whiteley (now Greene) township, this county, on the 13th day of February, 1824, and is consequently now in his 51st year. His father died when he was but eight years old, leaving him, the eldest child, at that tender age, without means, not only to fight the battle of life for himself, but to aid an energetic and devoted mother in raising her family of orphan children. At a very early age Justus went forth to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, working for half a dollar a week. When a youth of some fifteen years he commenced learning the coopering business, at which he continued to work for several years, and until by an accident he almost lost the use of one hand for manual labor. As he had always been remarkably studious, spending his nights and every leisure hour in self-instruction, he had acquired a very creditable English education and now determined to turn his attention to school teaching as the most available means of making a living. In those early days teachers in this section commanded very moderate pay—Mr. Temple sometimes receiving as little as ten dollars per month. Mr. Temple followed the profession of school teaching for ten or twelve years—working what he could at his trade night and morning and during vacations. He was married in 1852. In 1853, his name was announced by a friend, as a candidate for nomination for County Auditor, before the Democratic primary elections. When Mr. Temple saw the announcement of his name in the *Messenger*, he hastened to the town to withdraw it from the list of candidates, as he did not feel able to lose the time necessary to canvass, but the present editor of the paper persuaded him to let his name remain before the people as a candidate. He did so, and was nominated and elected, and made one of the most efficient Auditors the county has ever had. He served in this important but not lucrative office for the term of three years. In 1857, Mr. Temple was elected Register and Recorder, in which capacity he gave such universal satisfaction that he was re-nominated and re-elected in 1860, almost without opposition. Before his second term in this office had expired he was nominated and elected Prothonotary of the county for the term of three years, at the end of which time he was re-elected by a very large majority.

Mr. Temple commenced the study of law with Robert A. McConnell, Esq., in 1857, at the time he entered upon his duties as Register and Recorder, but could not be admitted to the Bar until after he left the Prothonotary's Office in 1869, since which time he has been practising with much success.

Mr. Temple has been most courteous, prompt and efficient in every position he has filled since his boyhood, and being careful and industrious, and withal a first rate financier, he has acquired a very handsome estate for this section of the country. True, he has been fortunate in some money investments within the past ten years, but the real basis of his success was his judgment, frugality and close attention to business. It is to such men that the State must look for an honest, economical and faithful discharge of official duties. Mr. Temple's whole life training has been such as to peculiarly qualify him for an able and efficient discharge of the duties pertaining to the position of Auditor General; and should the verdict of the people in November next be in his favor, the State will have secured the services of a faithful public servant in one of its most important official positions.

Our neighbor of the *Republican*, in his last issue, in closing a creditable article in regard to the serenade given Mr. Temple, on his arrival at home on Saturday evening, the 19th ult., says:

"We might just here state that Mr. Temple is the first citizen of Greene county who has ever been honored with a position on the State ticket, and although he is adverse to us in politics, we must in justice to himself state that he is, as a citizen and man, all that could be wished, and if there is a Democrat to be chosen for the office of Auditor General in this State, we would prefer Mr. Temple to any other name mentioned in the Convention for that office."

In addition to the above extract we might state that we have heard of many Republicans in this place who have declared their purpose to vote for Mr. Temple in November.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—He has been found. But he comes not as we were wont to recognize him with ruddy cheek, acute senses and manly shoulders, upon which rests a head venerable with the hoar of age and erect with the dignity and hearty good fellowship, which are to be found only in the maturity of an honorable experience. He is deaf and blind, feeble and halt, sour of visage and bitter in spirit. He gropes in the muck of the dead past and in his dotage, builds for the future, plans which totter as his trembling hands construct them. We need not say that we refer to the writer of a double leaded editorial in the Philadelphia *Press* of this morning, the purpose of which is to inform the public that the war has not yet ceased, that the issues which were supposed to have been buried at Appomatox are still alive, that the hope of peace and reconciliation between conflicting sections has been but a dream, and that there is a spirit abroad in the land which is "outraging human rights and denying the truths we have written in letters of blood upon the statute-books of the Republic." Who is it writes thus? Barnum should secure him; he would be a greater curiosity than was Joyce Heath. Joe Jefferson ought to copyright him; he is funnier than Rip Van Winkle. Certainly the bears of modern judgment would not devour children for deriding him as he passes along the street. —*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

IN 1840, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, the Democratic party were put out of power, because of the then prevailing "hard times." But the Democratic party did not control the banking interests of the country, which were in the hands of the Whigs, who claimed to represent "all the wealth" of the nation. Still the Democrats were held responsible because they had political control, and out they went. How is it now? The panic of 1840 was nothing compared to the distress we are now enduring. The Radical party has a vast majority in Congress. It has the President. It has a large majority in the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, the States where most of the capital of the country is concentrated. It has the Governors of these States. And above all, it exclusively controls from Washington the national currency. Now, if the Democratic party was made to suffer and abdicate in 1840, because of the hard times, what can or will save the Radicals from paying the same penality? Let us see whether a new administration will not better things.

—The Baltimore *American* declares that it has retreated from the field disgusted and resolved to have nothing more to do with party affairs, and that those who worked to build up the republican party in Maryland have no more influence at Washington than a procession of newsboys and boot blacks.

Republican Economy.

Among other things the Republican party propose to go before the people with in the approaching canvass is the cry of economy. We copy the resolution of its convention on this subject and the spirited comment of the Allentown Democrat:

Resolved, That we congratulate the State and country on the economy, integrity and efficiency with which the State and national governments are now administered.

"Economy!" Where do you find it. Mr. Dawes, the leader on the Republican side in Congress, in his speech in the house last winter, declared, and there was no one there to deny it, that the national expenditures had suddenly risen from $290,000,000 to $319,000,000 per annum. This increase of $29,000,000 in a single year doesn't look much like the "economy" and "efficiency" spoken of in the above resolution. Nor do we see it in the increase of salaries of officials. President Grant not only signed the act of Congress which increased the salaries of the President, Supreme Judges and members of Congress, but he also actively bored in the Senate and House of Representatives for the passage of the said bill, by which his annual salary was increased from $25,000, as formerly, to fifty thousand dollars per year. Then, too, when such men as Shunk, Bigler and Packer were Governors, with a Democratic legislature to assist them, we had no such reckless extravagance. Then the Governor's salary was $3,000. Now $10,000. Then the Governor's messenger received $400. Now $1,200. Then the State librarian's salary was $600. Now $1,800. Then we had no house messenger, the deputy door-keeper performing the messenger's duties. Now we pay to this new officer $800. Then the deputy secretary of the commonwealth received $1,200 a year. Now $2,500. Then we had no pages in either house. Now about seventy-five! Then the public grounds about the capital were cared for by an old man for $300 a year. Now we pay for the same duty $800. Then our Governor rented a house to live in and paid the rent out of his $3,000 salary. Now we provide a $60,000 house for the Governor and make a yearly appropriation for furniture amounting to more than the Governor's former salary. Then to inaugurate a Governor it cost some $300 or $400. Now $4,000 or $5,000. Then when an ex-Governor died he was buried at the expense of his family. Now to bury an ex-Governor it costs the people between $4,000 and $5,000. [See last Auditor, General's report concerning the funeral of ex-Governor Geary.] Away with such "economy." The people want no more of it. How do our hard-fisted farmers, our laboring men and mechanics, who have lately had their wages reduced to less than living rates, relish seeing their hard earned money fleeced from them in the manner above shown, and then on top to read such a deceptive resolution as that at the polls in November.

A PENNSYLVANIA HEIRESS ELOPES WITH A NEGRO.—The staid, quiet portion of Bucks county known as Warminster township is now greatly excited over a strange elopement. It seems that about a year since a fancy colored man named Joe Palmer come to Warminster and engaged with Mr. John Thompson, one of the aristocratic citizens, as a man-of-all-work. While thus employed it was noticed that he was quite intimate with Miss Annie Thompson, the beautiful, refined, and accomplished daughter of his employer.

Shortly afterward Palmer was taken ill, and Miss Thompson attended to him until the family prevented it by having him removed elsewhere. But it seems that Miss Thompson's visits were clandestinely continued to him. After his convalescence it is reported that Palmer said he would be even with Thompsons for sending him away from their residence during his illness.

Miss Thompson's father and mother did all they could to prevent any further intimacy between their daughter and Palmer, and she seemingly consented completely to their wishes. But neither they nor the community were prepared for the *denouement* which has taken place.

A day or two since Joe Palmer stated to various persons that he was going West, and was noticed making extensive preparations. About the same time Miss Thompson persuaded her mother to allow a visit to a neighboring township to make some purchases. She went instead to the railroad depot, and boarding the Philadelphia train, met Palmer at the next station.

As the young lady did not return at the time she informed her mother she would, a search was instituted and the truth learned. The terribly distracted parent at once went to Philadelphia, but although a most persistent search, was made nothing of the couple could be learned further than that Palmer was seen in the neighborhood of the hay market, at Seventh and Columbia avenue, the day subsequent to the elopement.

Miss Thompson is a great heiress, and has always been held in the highest esteem by the people of Warminster. Her parents are heart-broken at her rash act. Further endeavors have been made for her recovery, but no traces of the unfortunate girl have been discovered. The detectives report that she is not in Philadelphia, and are now endeavoring to ascertain whether she is in New York.—*Phila. City Item.*

A QUEER HEN STORY.—From West Chester, Pa., there comes the following sad story of a well-meaning hen: A man by the name of Lot Fithian, of that place, had been the owner of a hen, that, to all appearance, was just like others of her tribe, except that she had ceased to perform the functions of a well behaved madam chicken—she didn't lay any eggs. This was all the more singular when it was observed that she did not show a disposition to "cluck." The hen seemed to thrive and ate well, but it was evident she had something on her mind. She seemed weighed down with grief of some undischarged duty. A few days ago Mr. Fithian killed the chicken, and on dissecting her discovered twenty-eight full sized, well shaped eggs, the only difference between them and marketable eggs being that they were minus the hard shell. The cause of the poor hen's despondency was now explained. She had done her duty, had prepared her eggs for delivery, but owing to some obstruction nature refused to perform her share of the work. What would have been the ultimate consequences of this had the hen been allowed to live on we are not prepared to say; but it certainly is a strange freak of nature, the similitude of which we have never before heard of.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—There is a magistrate in a town in Indiana named Helser. A clergyman in the same place was called upon by a young couple, not long since, who wished him to join them in the holy bonds of matrimony. He asked the bridegroom (a soldier, by the way) for his marriage license. The man in blue responded that he had been engaged to the girl for four years, and thought that would do. The clergyman thought not, and remarked, as the speediest way to obtain a license: "You had better take your girl and go to Helser!" "You go to hell yourself!" retorted the angry veteran. And seizing the bride by the arm, he dragged her from the house, wondering what manner of a profane minister he had met with.—*Exchange.*

Catholics and Intemperance.

The Catholics of this country have done more, as a distinctive Church organization, toward stemming the tide of intemperance than any other Christian denomination. Perhaps the efficiency of its work in this direction is as much due to its thorough organization, oneness of purpose, and the perfect control and discipline of its religious heads over the masses of its membership, as to any other cause. Indeed, we believe that to the implicit faith and reliance of Catholics in the teachings and moral exactions of its clergy is to be attributed the great success which attends all movements of the Church in the way of moral, social, and charitable work. We are led to these suggestions in view of the approaching National Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which is to take place at Chicago on Wednesday, October 7th. The societies throughout the country are making early arrangements to be represented. The Metropolitan Union of New York city, comprising fifty societies, sends delegates-at-large, as well as others; and the Union of the Diocese of Brooklyn, twenty societies, has also elected delegates. New Jersey, under the lead of Vicar General Doane, will be largely represented. The Union of America comprises five hundred societies, with a membership of over one hundred thousand. The New York, New Jersey, and New England delegates will leave in a body, and as extensive arrangements have been made by the societies and clergy of Chicago, the ceremonies attendant upon the meeting, which is to take place in the Grand Pacific Hall, cannot fail to be of a most impressive character. The first convention of this Union was held in Baltimore in 1872, the second at Cleveland in October of the same year, and the third at Irving Hall, New York, last October, at which two hundred and fifty delegates and some forty priests attended. The archbishops of the country have written emphatic letters of endorsement and encouragement of this movement—the venerable archbishop Purcell taking a very decided position in behalf of total abstinence.—Though very far advanced in years, he says he practices total abstinence himself for example's sake; that he has done so for eleven years, and that he is still able to do his "hard day's work in the vineyard," without any inconvenience on account of his teetotalism.

Much has been done by the Catholic Church and the societies connected therewith, alone; yet it was noticed with pleasure that, last fall, during the temperance excitement in New York and other cities, the clergy gave not only their presence, but their earnest words and the influence of their high example, to movements inaugurated by Protestant churches and societies for the suppression of intemperance; and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when not only the entire Protestant church will be a unit in this great work, but that they will be found uniting with the Catholic church and its societies all over the land, in this garnd reformatory movement.—*Altoona Tribune.*

LORD RIPON'S CONVERSION.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. *World* says: I learn that Lord Ripon converted himself, and that neither "Cardinal Grandison," nor "Monsignor Catesby," nor any other priest had anything to do with it, nor did any one but the humble priest that received him into the Church know anything about the conversion until he had read of it in the journals. The facts, as they are told me, are these: The Marquis, as a Freemason, felt himself challenged by the opposition of the Church to Freemasonry, and he began to examine the claims of the organization that thus assumed to denounce the society of which he was the head in England. This investigation was fatal to his faith in Freemasonry, and he pursued it until he was convinced that it was his duty to seek for reconciliation with the Church of his forefathers. Then he went very quietly to one of the fathers of the Oratory in Brompton, and asked to be baptized and received as a member of the Catholic Church. The priest, ignorant of the rank or name of his penitent, gave him such instruction as he thought he needed, and then, as is the custom, baptized him "conditionally"—that is, as in the opinion of the Catholic Church baptisms by clergymen of the establishment may be void by reason of deficiency in form or intention, Anglican converts are always rebaptized conditionally, the form being, "If thou hast not been already baptized, I baptize thee," &c. It was not until the baptismal register came to be signed that the priest knew who his convert was. Lord Ripon assisted at mass for the first time on Sunday (yesterday) at the Oratory. He is the patron of two livings in the Anglican Church. Now, according to the English law, an Israelite, a Turk, a Parsee, or an infidel may be a patron of a living in the Anglican Church, and may appoint a clergyman to that living. All the livings owned by Roman Catholics go to the crown, and are filled by the Lord Chancellor. This is the case with those owned by the Duke of Norfolk, and all the other English Catholics. Lord Ripon, however, before his secession, took the precaution of transferring these livings to his wife, who still remains a Protestant, and thus they are retained in the family.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY is reported from Lower Marietta, Lancaster county. It appears that a man named Strauss, a German by birth, has been living unhappily with his wife for some time past. He is an employe at Watts & Sons' furnaces, and is said to have been a good and faithful hand. Seven or eight years ago he was married to a woman named Annie Grady. The couple never were blessed with children, and on this account there arose ill feelings between man and wife. Strauss is described as being a tall and handsome looking fellow, while his wife is his inferior in point of physical proportions. Wednesday night Strauss came home from his work about 8 o'clock, and upon his arrival he was greeted with a storm of abuse from his wife. He made no remarks, but quickly pulled a revolver from one of his pockets and fired the contents of one chamber at his wife. She, seeing the revolver, leaped to one side, thus escaping the deadly bullet Strauss, upon finding that his aim had proved false, dropped the revolver and ran into the yard. He went up into the lot about half way, drew a razor from his pocket and deliberately cut his throat, the gash extending from ear to ear. In a few moments he was a corpse. The alarm was quickly given and a crowd gathered. An inquest on the remains was held, the verdict of the jury being "suicide by his own hand." It was said that the wife, after having witnessed the suicide of her husband, refused to have the body of her husband brought into the house, allowing that she had been badly treated during life and she cared not to have any trouble with the body in death. The deputy coroner, however, procured a coffin and the body of the suicide was placed within it. During all the silent hours of the night the corpse was allowed to remain in the yard, with but a solitary person to watch over it.

THERE is no disease flesh is heir to more troublesome to manage than rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicious remedy for this complaint is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.

News and Political Items.

—A colored musical prodigy, who, it is reported, rivals blind Tom, has been discovered at Scranton, Pa.

—Col. Andrew Stewart—acclamation—Republican for Congress—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene district.

—Two young ladies of Corry ran a foot race last week for a wager of ten dollars. An exchange says: "The one with the blue garters came out ahead."

—Henry Dietrick, of Hazleton, was sentenced, on Saturday, in the Wilkesbarre court, to seventeen years in the penitentiary for arson, robbery and larceny.

—A child was born in the suburbs of Hamilton, Ont., recently, having four thumbs, two palates, three hands and several other extraordinary malformations.

—The Bellefonte *Republican* states that on Judge Orvis' farm there is a grape vine from one root, on which four thousand bunches of grapes have been counted this summer.

—Sarah Shell, aged seventeen years, committed suicide at Modoc City not long since by taking poison. She had loved unwisely, and welcomed death rather than face the shame with which she was threatened.

—A lady sixty-seven years old, the mother of twelve children, fell in love with a young man in Santa Rosa, California. A few weeks ago, finding that she could not marry him, she took a dose of bedbug poison and died.

—Mr. Geo. Bucher, of Columbia county, accompanied by his two little sons, was driving home with a load of cider, when the traces broke and the wagon ran backwards. One of the little boys was killed by a barrel of cider falling on him.

—A pipe is now being laid for the conveyance of petroleum from the oil-wells of Millerstown, Pa., to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a distance of 40 miles.—The pipe is three inches in diameter, and its capacity 4,000 barrels per day.

—A little girl at Long Branch, having been kissed by Gen. Grant remarked to her mother immediately afterwards: "I don't like that man to kiss me. He smells just like Uncle Frank when he goes to the closet and drinks something out of a bottle."

—Patrick Donahue, proprietor of the Boston *Pilot*, says that a grand-daughter of his has recently been miraculously cured of a white swelling on one of her knees, that had baffled all medical skill, by the waters of the fountain of Lourdes, in France.

—The reward of $20,000 in the Ross case is still in force, and Allen Pinkerton announces that the same will be relinquished by him and his force to parties who shall give information which shall lead to the recovery of the child and capture of the abducters.

—On the 10th inst., the wife of Sam Henry, a colored resident of Saulsbury, Md., became the mother of four children. When informed of the fact Sam began to make preparations for a journey. "I ain't gwine to live in dis heah Saulsbury no longer," said Sam.

—Mrs. Helen Dunbar of Buffalo has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the Erie county penitentiary for kidnapping her own child. The woman had become dissolute, and the custody of the child had been given to its grandmother, from whom it was stolen.

—At Pottsville Friday evening Thomas Farrell, on trial for the murder of Edward Bradley, near Minersville, in January last, was convicted of murder in the second degree; after the jury had been out twenty-seven hours. Farrell first shot Bradley, then cut his body in two, and threw it down the shaft of a mine.

—They have found in Holcomb Valley, California, a mineralogical marvel, a mountain of gold, bearing quartz. It is twelve miles from Bear Lake, above which it rises 300 feet. The crown of the mountain is said to be a mass of gold-bearing rock, 35 feet high, 100 feet wide, and about two miles in length. The assays have yielded $40 a ton.

—The private letters of Gen. Butler captured by Penn, when he took possession of the Executive Chamber in New Orleans, reveals the reason why old Ignimet eye wants to get back to Congress. He can there assist his friends in the South for a fee. These letters ought to open the eyes of the Administration as to the character of the corruption practiced towards Louisana.

—A destructive fire occurred in Pittsburgh about half-past twelve o'clock Monday morning. The fire originated in a large brick building at the corner of Penn and Twenty-sixth streets, occupied by a number of manufacturing firms, among them the following: Logan's planing mill, Hill's planing mill, Lowe's sash factory, and J. J. Young's show case factory. The loss is about $25,000.

—The Pennsylvania society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is sending instructions to its representatives in the various counties to give friendly notice to all drovers, dealers and others to abstain from the practice of muzzling calves, or otherwise preventing them from obtaining proper nourishment; and if this caution is disregarded, to promptly prosecute any one coming under their notice.

—On Thursday last, in Franklin township, Wright county, Minn., the boiler of a steam thresher exploded, killing Dr. Grant, of Watertown, Carver county; Mrs. Burnett, and a young lady whose name is unknown, and scalding to death a young man, name unknown. A man named Champlin had an arm torn from its socket, another was badly scalded, and several others were more or less injured.

—An explosion of gas occurred Sunday night at the residence of James Coates, in Patterson, N. J., which partially destroyed the house and burned Patrick Sheehan, a carpenter, and Walter Patterson, Mr. Coates' butler, so badly that both died next day. Workmen had been repairing the gas fixtures and left one of the pipes unplugged. Sheehan and Patterson had entered the room with a lighted candle when the explosion took place.

—Barnum took about forty dogs to Baltimore, to be used in the Hippodrome stag hunt, and kept them shut up over night in a vacant lot in West Baltimore. All the vagrant curs in the neighborhood collected outside the enclosure, sending forth before high heaven a series of unearthly yelps and howls, to which the canines within responded with such an agonizing zest that the neighbors were well nigh distracted.

—There was a riot between some Italians and striking coal miners at McDonald's Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad on Thursday evening. Fire-arms were used, but as far as known only two of the strikers were slightly wounded.—On the same night nine frame dwellings at the Fort Pitt mines were destroyed by an incendiary fire, and twelve others set on fire, but saved from damage. The incendiaries are unknown.

—William Shawson, the champion watermelon grower of Luther county, Cal., raises seedless watermelons, and this is the way he does it: When the vine begins to bear he lets the first watermelon on each branch grow undisturbed, but covers the branch up with dirt from the first melon to the second one, or within about six inches of the end of the branch, and the watermelon that grows near the end of the vine will be a seedless one, the one nearest the body of the vine having kept all the seeds.

—The Locomotive Engineers held a meeting in New York last week, at which delegates from nearly all the principal railroads of the country were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring their determined opposition to any further reduction of wages, and demanding the restoration of the former rates paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The proceedings were orderly, and the meeting was a model in this respect which the great political conventions would do well to imitate—if they could.

—An inexpensive but durable method of painting old buildings is as follows: First give them a coat of crude petroleum, which is the oil as it comes from the well, and which can be procured for about $4 or $5 a barrel. Then mix one pound of "metallic paint," which is brown or hematite iron and finely ground, to a quart of linseed oil, and apply this to the petroleum coat. The petroleum sinks into the wood and makes a ground-work for the iron and oil paint. The color of the iron paint is a dark reddish brown. It is not, at all disagreeable; it is a color easily soiled, very durable, and is fire-proof.

—The following incident is related of the recent fire at Fall River. It is said that a little fellow, scarcely a dozen years old jumped from one of the upper windows to the ground, and when the spectators rushed forward to pick up the mangled body they were astonished to see him get to his feet, apparently uninjured, and start on a run for his home. Bursting into the house in breathless haste, he shouted to his mother, "The mill is all on fire!" and then he suddenly dropped to the floor lifeless, the fearful sixty foot jump having resulted in fatal internal injuries which the excitement of the moment prevented him feeling.

—About midnight on Sunday last Wm. Fischer, a middle aged man, living on Hawthorne avenue, Chicago, entered the house where his step-daughter, Katherine Miller, a girl of 17, was sleeping and obtaining access to her room, attacked her with a knife, stabbing her seven or eight times in the head, breast and abdomen, and inflicting wounds which will prove fatal. It appears from the girl's statement that Fischer, whose wife died recently, is the father of her illegitimate child, having forcibly outraged her a year ago, and that he wanted to induce her to return to his house and live with him. Fischer was arrested.

—The decree of a drunken federal placed Kellogg in the gubernatorial chair of Louisiana; the stolen taxes of the people of that state transferred from Kellogg's carpet-bag to the wallets of radical congressmen prevented McEnery, the lawfully elected governor, from obtaining the office to which he was fairly chosen, and the corrupt motive of a President who desires a third term sends the troops of the United States at the expense of the people to Louisiana to renew and perpetuate the wickedest fraud that ever stained the annals of republican government. The rottenness of the radical rule of Louisiana is so rank that it smells to heaven.

—Eastern papers are speaking of a marriage which is to take place in one of the villages of Rockingham county, N. H., next Wednesday. The bridegroom left Portsmouth some twenty years ago, a mere quite a young man, for California, and finally located in one of the extreme Southern States, where he has accumulated a fortune. Some of his eastern acquaintances hearing of his good success, and learning that he remained single, sportively wrote to him and suggested the name of a lady friend as a good person for a wife. The frontiersman replied, asking for a photograph of the fair one, which was forwarded. A short correspondence sprang up, and a day or two since the gentleman arrived east for the first time for more than twenty years; was introduced to the lady in question, and became pleased with her, and also liked him, and next Wednesday they are to be married, and will leave for their home in the west.

TWO ON THREE DOSES of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will cure any case of any common cough or cold, and the worst cases may be cured in a few days. We know this from experience.

WE KEEP

ALWAYS ON HAND

A

SPLENDID

STOCK

OF

Furniture,
Bedding,
Mattresses,
Feathers,
Blankets,
Quilts,

And all other ARTICLES to be found in a FURNITURE AND BEDDING STORE in the city, and at PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

AMOS HILBORN & CO.

21 & 23 North Tenth St.

[9-25.] PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE!

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of John Skelly, in Blacklick township, Cambria County,

On Tuesday, 20th day of October

ALL THAT CERTAIN

TRACT OR PIECE OF LAND

situate in Cambria Township, Cambria County, the property of the late David Powell, dec'd,

"California,"

adjoining lands of John Skelly, David Morgan and others, containing

223 ACRES and 141 PERCHES

Said land is of excellent quality, and the cleared is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation.

☞The above tract will be sold separately or together, as may suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at time of sale, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage.

H. KINKEAD,
GEO. C. K. ZAHM,
Executors of David Powell, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold 400 SHOCKS OF CORN, for which a reasonable credit will be given. [Sept. 25, 1874.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Office on High street, nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel. Residence in town the same where night calls should be made.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - OCT. 2, 1874.

Democratic County Committee.

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, Ebensburg, Chairman.
Ahmad Twp.—Jacob R. Stull.
Allegheny Twp.—Francis A. Storm.
Barr Twp.—Joseph A. Dumm.
Blacklick Twp.—James Ross.
Cambria Twp.—James C. Murray.
Cambria Boro'—Neal McAnany.
Carroll Twp.—Andrew Strittmatter.
Carrolltown Boro.—William A. Noel.
Chest Twp.—John C. Gill.
Chest Springs Boro.—Joseph Cramer.
Clearfield Twp.—E. R. Dunegan.
Conemaugh Twp.—David Horner.
Conemaugh Boro.—John Campbell, 1st Ward
Michael Quinn, 2d Ward.
Cooperdale Boro.—Thomas Hartzog.
Croyle Twp.—John Rorabaugh.
Ebensburg Boro.—Thomas McCabe.
Ebensburg Boro.—Joseph Skelly, East Ward; George W. Oatman, West Ward.
Franklin Boro.—Lawrence Furlong.
Gallitzin Boro.—Martin F. Kelly.
Gallitzin Twp.—John McDermitt.
Jackson Twp.—Christian Snyder.
Johnstown Boro.—B. F. Speedy, 1st Ward; Jno. Fitch Ward; Louis Wehn, 3d Ward; John Kenzie, 4th Ward; W. B. Boucher, 5th Ward; Jo[illegible]
Loretto Boro.—Patrick Mealy.
Munster Boro.—Patrick Rodgers.
Munster Twp.—William Garrett.
Patton Boro.—Hugh McMonigle.
Portage Twp.—William Cole.
Richland Twp.—James Shorthill.
Summerhill Boro.—John Shanbaugh.
Susquehanna Twp.—John Beaver.
Taylor Twp.—William J. Headrick.
Washington Twp.—Christopher Robine.
White Twp.—John H. Fiske.
Wilmore Boro.—Thomas Kinney.
Windber Boro.—John Handerrer.
Yoder Twp.—Yost Hochstine.
Lower Yoder Twp.—James Burns.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Blairsville has a forty inch cucumber.

—A Blairsville young lady has challenged another Blairsville young lady to fight a duel.

—Hannan will Buck down the Gates of the township ere the Laps(l)e(y) of many days.

—The first snow of the season came in in[illegible] flakes for a short time on Wednesday last.

—Now for a great big Democratic Baer to bag the political life out of the radical aspirants for Congress.

—A crippled tramp whose weakness was alcoholic Rimmel graced the interior of our sanctum at Saturday night.

—Little in the way of local news and less in the way of local space this week. A happening at both ends.

—Nicholas Namon was killed by a fall of coal in a mine at Penn Station, Westmoreland county, on the 25th ult.

—Penn'a R. R. excursion tickets to Pittsburgh can now be obtained by all who wish to visit see Barnum's big show.

—The second letter of our esteemed correspondent "J. M." has been unavoidably left out this week. Better luck next time.

—The artesian is still well, though down [illegible] feet, and even the drill is able to [illegible] occasionally. Healthy business for a month and two days.

—A fire on Friday last destroyed the stable in the rear of the bakery of Mr. Jacob [illegible] Johnstown, together with its contents, [illegible] $2,000, with no insurance.

—The Day Express made the run from Pittsburgh to Altoona, 117 miles, on Thursday last, in 2 hours and 48 minutes. Cyrus Shonour did the engineering.

—Capt. Wm. Linton, proprietor of the Summit House, Summit, will please accept thanks for a complimentary ticket to the ball and supper on Wednesday evening last.

—Mr. Samuel Bight, a resident of East Conemaugh, and aged about 45 years, was struck by the Day Express, a short distance east of Conemaugh on Saturday morning last, and instantly killed.

—Mr. C. C. Stanberger's flouring mill at Johnstown, containing a great quantity of flour, was partially destroyed by fire Saturday night. Supposed incendiary. Loss [illegible] insurance $10,000.

—The vote from the Republican Congressional Conference at Bedford reads thusly: Reilly—Barker, 6; Blair and Koontz, Cessna off. Adjourned to meet at Hollidaysburg on Tuesday next.

—Constable Patrick A. Burns, of Gallitzin township, has returned home. His tour abroad was on professional business, and rumor that connected a malady of the [illegible] with him was not well founded.

—An interesting game of base ball between two of our home amateur clubs, with the following standing at 7 to 19, was played on last Saturday afternoon. It was one of the best contested games of the season.

—Every big Barker and little Kerr has, no doubt, but it will not come on the 3d of November this year, even though Cessna should be nominated for Congress—a doubtful thing which "am mighty on-[illegible]"

—In Antis township, Blair county, girl named Mathers, aged 15 years, recently killed a hawk which was in the act of devouring a chicken, and taking it to a chopping block, severed its head from its body at one stroke.

—Mr. Andrew Burgoon, of Clearfield tp., raised five mammoth potatoes of a variety new to us, called "Brownwell's Beauty." The beauties they are indeed, as well as in all outward appearances peculiar to the very best esculents of that order. Persons who voted on age last year, or have not paid State or County tax within two years, must sock up the necessary dollars to-morrow (Saturday) midnight if they wish to vote at the coming election.

—Let no Democrat lose his vote by neglecting this particular.

—Misses Lizzie Flattery and Bridget Murtaugh, of Johnstown, Miss Clara Hoeveler, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Annie Lyons, of Westmoreland county, entered on a two years' visit at the mother house in Carrolltown a few days ago, preparatory to their admission into the order of Benedictine Sisters.

—Mr. Joseph Gutwald, of this place, will sell at public sale, on Saturday, October 10th, at his farm in Carroll township, two horses, one mare, one colt, four cows, one sheep, a tread-power thresher, wagon, rake, and other farming implements too numerous to mention, besides corn, oats, hay, fodder, &c. See posters for further particulars. We will wager our bottom dollar, which is as good as well, that Ebensburg can trot her entire school-girls and more of them, and her school-boys, and more of them, in proportion to its population, than any other town in the commonwealth. Ditto, ladies who have exchanged books for [illegible] we wouldn't object to doing that same. Mr. Peter L. Linton, of Johnstown, during the past twelvemonth has been so good as might have been desired. On Friday last took his departure for Philadelphia, where he designs to [illegible] himself in care of an eminent medical practitioner. That he may return home "good as new" is all the harm we wish him.

—Mr. George Englebach, of Johnstown, is the owner of a towel nearly three hundred yards in length and of a handkerchief aged one century and three quarters, and we are happier men in the world than is Mr. Englebach. Said venerable pieces of linen are now on exhibition at the Johnstown Fair, where they can be seen free gratis for nothing after you pay your way in.

—Probably the last and certainly one of the largest picnics of the season is to hold festival at Carrolltown on Thursday the 8th, under the auspices of the Literary Association of that place. It is needless to say that peace, plenty and pleasure will reign supreme, for were it impossible for Carrolltown to go back on its record in that particular, the names of gentlemen as Rev. Heubner, Jos. Behe, Esq., D. C. Wetzel, Dr. Buck, Aug. Buck, J. J. Thomas, and J. C. Easly, as managers of arrangements, is guaranteee enough that it will not occur at this particular juncture. Object—the establishment of a library and reading room. Give them a call and yourself a pleasant holiday.

—Ten thousand dollars is the amount stipulated for about two millions feet of pine stumpage on the head-waters of Clearfield creek, near Loretto, which Messrs. Patrick and James Flynn bought on Monday last from George Bingham and A. L. Holliday, Esqs. Mr. Peter Kinports, of Cherry Tree, also sold, last week, $21,000 worth of standing lumber to a Williamsburg (Blair county) company.

—Among the delegates from the Philadelphia diocese to the national convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, at Chicago, on Wednesday next, we notice the name of Mr. Philip P. Cope, cousin of the editor of this paper, a Blair county boy, and, like ourself, a graduate in the art preservative of Boss Traugh's famous old "print shop," the "gay and incomparable" *Standard* office, Hollidaysburg.

—D. S. Dunmire, the sewing machine man who has been confined in the Indiana county jail for several months past on a charge of fornication and bastardy, but who was released from custody on Wednesday last in consequence of a settlement of the "little unpleasantness" with the party of the second part, was brought here the same evening by Sheriff Baumer and lodged in jail to await legal proceedings in the matter of certain frauds and embezzlements said to have been committed by him in the sale of sewing machines.

—James Haller, engineer, M. Kiellor, fireman, and H. Doyle, passenger, were instantly killed, and Henry Holz, express messenger, J. M. Fair, baggage master, John Brown, newsboy, and John Garrison, passenger, more or less injured, the former fatally, in a collision near New Bethlehem, Pa., on the Allegheny Valley railroad, between the mail train going east and a freight train moving west, Wednesday noon. The accident resulted from the failure of the telegraph operator at New Bethlehem to hold the passenger train for orders, as directed.

—We are really glad to announce the fact that Mr. Thomas Carland, of Altoona, who was arrested in July last in Philadelphia and for some time incarcerated on the trumped up charge of setting fire to his place of business in order to obtain the insurance money, has just been tried and honorably acquitted, no testimony implicating him in the alleged offence having been forthcoming. This is a triumph of which Mr. C. has good cause to be proud, and one which we always felt sure would be forthcoming at the proper time.—Should'nt wonder if he would make it "red hot" now for those who sought either his downfall or his presumed pile of greenbacks.

—A young lady named Barto was instantly killed, on the 22d ult., at Osceola, Clearfield county, by the accidental discharge of a revolver. She was searching at the time in the pocket of a coat belonging to a young man named Kline for a piece of toilet soap, and while attempting to reach the soap her hand came in contact with a revolver in the same pocket, she in the meantime looking into the barrel of the pistol, and her hand slightly relaxing, the hammer, which had been partly sprung by the pressure of her hand, came down with sufficient force to explode the cap, the revolver was discharged and the ball entered immediately above one of her eyes, with the fatal result stated.

—A correspondent of the *Irish World*, writing from Hollidaysburg, Blair county, says: "I came to this part of Pennsylvania in 1830, and there was not a church between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, with the exception of a little one on the top of the Allegheny Mountains, at Loretto, built by Father Gallitzin, and another at Newry, a little village within three miles of this place. It was named after Newry in Ireland by a Mr. Cassidy, a land surveyor, who had been a school master in Ireland. At present there are twenty Catholic churches within thirty miles of this place. I am very glad that the *Irish World* is so much read outside our element and creed. It will open the eyes of some good people to the right side of the Irish question.

—After the Republican convention adjourned last Monday, Harrison Kinkead, Esq., of this place, was warmly congratulated by more than one *rural* member of the radical party on *his* nomination for Prothonotary. It is quite unnessary for us to say that a gentleman like Mr. Kinkead, so well and widely known in this county as a firm and consistent Democrat, could neither receive nor could he accept a nomination for that or any other office from the hands of a Republican county convention. It was his son, D. H. Kinkead, who does not walk in the political footsteps of his father, who received the nomination in question. He is a very respectable young gentleman, but stands a much better chance of being struck by lightning than of being elected to the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county.

—Under the proper heading we chronicle the death of an interesting little daughter of our worthy friend John Itel, of Washington township, which sad bereavement was the result of fatal injuries received on Saturday evening last, in a runaway accident near Munster. The facts as we have learned them are, that Mr. Itel and his wife, a little daughter and an infant child were riding in a spring wagon, at the point indicated, when the horse suddenly took fright and started off at a fearful rate, not only throwing out the occupants of the wagon, but kicking the little girl in the face, thereby knocking one of her eyes completely out and otherwise mutilating and injuring her so terribly about the head that she died on Wednesday morning following, as announced. Mr. Itel was also kicked on the left leg, between the knee and ankle, receiving a very severe and painful injury, which will probably confine him to the house for many days to come. Mrs. Itel and the infant, strange as it may seem, escaped without injury, a fact which leads us to suppose that they at least were not thrown from the wagon, while it is possible that Mr. Itel and his little daughter also remained in the wagon, our information to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the injuries were inflicted while in that position. Be that as it may, Mr. Itel and his estimable lady, who are highly esteemed by all who know them, have the earnest sympathies of the entire community in their great bereavement.

THE "BURDETT" CROWNED AT THE ERIE FAIR.—The Erie *Dispatch* says:

"Among the competitors at the Fair who richly earned the first premium, the Burdett Organ Company stands with a splendid record, to which add its present sweeping success. Six as fine reed organs as were ever exhibited at any fair were on the Burdett Company's stand with their recherche cabinet work, which would worthily rank with the finest French furniture, and their numberless tone-riches, which make them prominent among the musical instruments of any land or time. Crowds of listeners testified by their expressions of delight to the effectiveness of these organs."

No other make of organs stands the slightest chance when played alongside the Burdett. One hundred dollars will buy a fine four-stop Burdett organ. The Burdett organ is so perfectly constructed that a child of six years can work it with ease. Don't waste your money on second-class instruments, but call at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, City of Pittsburgh, and purchase a fine Burdett. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro., who are the exclusive wholesale agents of the West, will sell you one at wholesale rates. By shunning all others and choosing a Burdett, you escape all risks and will have no regrets. Remember, Kleber's, 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DENIES THE ASSERTION.—Having stated on what we conceived to be reliable authority that the delegates to the late Democratic county convention from Loretto borough had misrepresented their constituents in the fact that they failed to vote for Mr. Lake for District Attorney, we freely give place to the following letter of denial from one of the parties interested:

LORETTO, Sept, 28, 1874.

H. A. MCPIKE, Esq.—In reply to your assertion in the last *Freeman* that the delegates from Loretto misrepresented their constituents in the late Democratic convention, I will say *positively* that I did not promise any person or persons to support Mr. Lake for District Attorney. I was elected and pledged as a delegate for A. J. Christy for Prothonotary. In regard to the candidates for the other offices, I considered myself free to vote as I pleased, which I did, and so far have felt satisfied for so doing. I challenge your informant, or any other person, to prove anything contrary to what I have here stated. Respectfully Youre.

JOHN B. SWEENY.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—Agreeably to adjournment, the Republican nominating convention met at the Court House, Ebensburg, at 1 o'clock, p. m., Monday last, with Mr. C. T. Roberts, President of the last convention, as presiding officer.

Messrs. David Howells and H. W. Storey acted as Secretaries.

The credentials of several delegates who had been substituted in place of delegates who appeared at the other convention were read and approved.

It was moved and carried that any delegate representing a district from which only one delegate appeared in convention, should be permitted to cast two votes for each candidate balloted for.

The list of delegates was read by the President.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Geo. T. Swank, Timothy R. Davis, and David Lucas, was appointed to draft resolutions.

ASSEMBLY.

For Assembly Capt. Lapsley, of Johnstown, David Wetzel, of Carrolltown, and John C. Gates, of White township, were placed in nomination. The result of the first and only ballot was as follows; Lapsley, 77; Gates, 66; Wetzel, 13.

The nomination of Captain Lapsley and Mr. Gates was thereupon made unanimous.

PROTHONOTARY.

C. C. Teetor, of Johnstown, and D. H. Kinkead, of Ebensburg, were nominated for Prothonotary. The result of the only ballot had was as follows: Kinkead, 50; Teeter, 28

The nomination of Mr. Kinkead was made unanimous.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

E. G. Kerr, Esq., of Ebensburg, was nominated for District Attorney by acclamation.

COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs George Myers, George Grumbling, James Gallagher, Benjamin G. Lloyd, Peter Garman, and M. J. Will were placed in nomination for Commissioners and balloted for as follows: Myers, 68; Grumbling, 47; Gallagher, 21; Lloyd, 7; Garman, 7; Will, 4.

The nomination of Messrs. Myers and Grumbling was made unanimous.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

Henry Hoppel and Peter Garman were nominated. Mr. Hoppel received the nomination on the first ballot by a vote of 70 to 5 for Mr. Garman. The nomination was made unanimous.

AUDITOR.

Charles Kress, Rees S. Lloyd and J. W. Waterman were nominated for Auditor.—The result of the first and only ballot was as follows: Kress, 42; Lloyd, 34; Waterman, 2.

The nomination of Mr. Kress was made unanimous.

SURVEYOR.

E. A. Vickroy was nominated for County Surveyor by acclamation.

CORONER.

The candidates for Coroner were Henry Walters and M. J. Will, and the result of the first ballot was: Walters, 53; Will, 21.

Mr. Walters' nomination was then made unanimous.

Resolved, That we re-affirm the principles set forth in the Republican platform adopted at the State Convention held in Harrisburg on the 20th of August, 1874, and heartily endorse the candidates there nominated.

Resolved, That the action of President Grant, in suppressing the new rebellion in the South, meets with the hearty endorsement of this convention, and it believes that if such prompt action had been taken in 1860, when a Democratic administration was in power, it would have prevented the shaving of the tens of thousands of human beings, and the piling on of the millions of dollars of debt which the country is now suffering.

Resolved, That the taxpayers of Cambria county have for years been laboring under a burden superinduced by the extravagance and corruption of the Democratic party of this county, and that the present effort of a man who, with others of the Commissioners and the Poor House Directors, had been found guilty in court of having taken money from the Treasury that did not belong to them, is an evidence that they purpose continuing on in their past course.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Cambria county promise a faithful retrenchment of expenditures, and will support the ticket this day nominated, with a firm belief in its purity, its thoroughly reliable and safe men, and a desire to relieve taxpayers of the burdens they now labor under.

Mr. C. T. Roberts then introduced the following additional "resolve," which, as in duty bound, the convention adopted without a dissenting voice, and with comparatively few of the other kind:

Resolved, That this Convention hee unswervingly confidence in the Republicanism of Hon. A. A. Barker, the choice of Cambria county for Congress, and hereby recommend him to the conference of the 17th District, believing that if nominated and elected he will give more attention to the interests and better satisfaction to the wishes of the constituents of the district than any other candidate now named for the position.

The County Committee was then appointed, and, at 5 o'clock, the radical mouse having been brought forth in all its liliputian proportions, the miniature mountain ceased to labor.

DYSPEPSIA is characterized by a great variety of symptoms, the most prominent of which are pain after eating, belching, heartburn, waterbrash, fullness of stomach, with tenderness, load or weight in that region, debility, loss of flesh, despondency, headache, bad or capricious appetite, palpitation, cough, nervousness, restlessness, etc., etc.

When the disorder is of long continuence other organs of the body soon become affected and the lungs, liver, brain or kidneys frequently suffer. In fact, dyspepsia is the forerunner of chronic diseases, such as consumption, scrofula, hemorrhoids, uterine difficulties, colic pains, paralysis, neuralgia, female derangements, nervous spells, weaknesses, etc., etc., and may be complicated with almost every and any disease.

To determine these there is no better criterion than the urinay secretion.

By this we are enabled to determine whether it be dyspepsia from liver complaint, kidney affections, nervous disorders, or, in case of females, from uterine affections, derangements, or irregularities, or whether these affections proceed from dyspepsia, and to treat the case in accordance with the true conditions, the fixed principles of a science.

There is no guess work about it. We have cured hundreds and thousands of cases of dyspepsia by a single course of medicine; others require more, however, according to the disease with which it is complicated.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT STRIDE.—The displayed advertisement of Wanamaker & Brown, which appears in our paper to-day, will be read by thousands who turn away with indifference from the offers of new and unknown concerns. This greatest of American Clothing Houses, corner of Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia, has kept in the van of business for many years, and "The Great Stride," as the advertiser justly terms this new departure, proves what large capital, an extensive circle of customers, an unblemished reputation, and a brain seething with plans of improvement, can do to build up and extend a business. We advise every person who visits Philadelphia, to give half an hour to Oak Hall. The very history of the clothing trade can be read upon the labels attached to that immense stock of goods; for every garment bears the name and character of its materials upon a printed slip. There is but *one price* for every purchaser, and a signed guarantee accompanies each garment, whereby it may be returned, and the money received back, if, within 10 days, the purchase gives dissatisfaction.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Wolesiagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. Monzs, 113 North 3d St., Phila. [3-12.-1y.]

A NEW LEAD.—How many times does 50 go into 250,000? It goes 5,000 times. Well, that is a good per cent. even for California. Will the best "lead" ever struck pay as much? Certainly not. But there are strong probabilities that an investment of fifty dollars made in the last Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, will pay that per cent. to somebody. Why not to one of us? And then we have only to wait till the 30th November for the result.

HYMENEAL.

CAIN—COONS.—Married, at the Catholic church, Loretto, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Father Hush, Mr. CHARLES G. CAIN, of Munster township, and Miss EMMA COONS, of the former place.

OBITUARY.

PARRISH.—Died at his residence in Munster township, this county, on Sunday morning last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. SILAS PARRISH, aged 51 years and 2 months. Mr. Parrish was for the past thirty-three years a railroad employe, first on the Allegheny Portage R. R., and more recently on the Pa. R. R. He was for twenty-six years an engineer, one of the oldest if not the senior engineer on the last named road, during which time he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his employers as well as the friendship of his fellow workmen. As a Christian he was a faithful member of the Catholic church, and in his last illness he had the consolation of its ministrations—dying as he had lived, a zealous and devoted son of the faith of his fathers. As a neighbor, Mr. P. enjoyed the affections of all with whom he came in contact, and it is not too much to say that he died without an enemy in the world. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at the Summit, on the morning last, in presence of a large assemblage of friends and relatives, who proved by their demeanor the respect they bore for the deceased. While we heartily sympathize with the bereaved family in their sad affliction, we are rejoiced that one who served His Divine Master so faithfully on earth is now, as we may confidently hope, enjoying the reward of the "good and faithful servant" in the mansions of eternal rest. *Requiescat in pace.* J. M.

ITEL.—Died, in Washington township, on Wednesday morning last, VICTORIA ANN, daughter of Mr. John Itel, aged 4 years and 4 months.

BUY BOROUGH BONDS!—The Borough of Ebensburg offers WATER BONDS for sale, bearing six per cent. interest. An excellent opportunity for safe and profitable investment. For further particulars call on

E. A. SHOEMAKER, Treasurer.

Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1874.-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my FARM of 131 Acres, (one-half cleared,) situate in Cambria township, two miles south-east of Ebensburg, on which there is erected a 2 STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, 22x30 feet, containing six rooms, a LOG BARN, 30x60 feet, a STONE SPRING HOUSE, and other buildings. One-half of the land is well timbered with Hemlock, Beech, Elm, Sugar, Maple, and some Cherry. There are 250 large bearing Apple trees and several Plum and Pear trees on the premises, a good Spring of water near the house, and excellent Springs in every field except one. The land is in fine order, and of apples alone I will have over 600 bushels this season. Said Farm will be sold either by itself or in connection with the stock and crops, as the purchaser may desire. Terms fair and title indisputable. Call on me on the farm, or on GEO. YOAKUM, Ebensburg.

Oct. 3, 1874.-3m. MARTIN SANDERS.

Grand BALL

—OF THE—

Locomotive Engineers, Penn'a R. R.,

TO BE GIVEN AT

Summit House, Summit, Pa.,

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 7th, 1874.

MANAGERS.—Alex McKnight, Hollidaysburg; Ed. McConnell, Geo. Attack, Andrew Purcell, Altoona. Pat. Doran, Wm. Brady, Wilmore; Ed. Layton, Jas. McGinnis, Conemaugh; Wm. McMillin, Frank Kirkpatrick, Pittsburgh; L. Furlong, Wm. W. Wike, East Conemaugh; Jas. Woodward, Portage; Wm. Norris, Derry; Wm. Magehan, Daniel Jones, Johnstown; Thos. P. Cassidy, Munster; Jos. Henderson, Ebensburg, Ed. R. Humphreys, Tyrone.

FLOOR MANAGERS.—Alex. McKnight, Ed. McConnell, Ed. Layton, Jas. Dougherty, B. F. Thompson.

☞ A cordial invitation is extended by the Managers to all who love to trip the light fantastic toe. Tickets can be obtained from either of the Managers, or from Wm. Linton at the Summit House.

Conveyances will be at Cresson for the accommodation of all desiring to attend.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE

Coal and Timber Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, there will be exposed to public sale, at LILLY'S Station, on the Pa. R. R., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 24th, 1874,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND,

situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Penn'a, adjoining lands of the Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Co., heirs of Jerry McGonigle, dec'd, and others, containing 210 ACRES, more or less, about five acres cleared, having thereon erected a STORE HOUSE, and TWO FRAME TENANT HOUSES. The land is well timbered and underlaid with coal. A four foot vein is opened and the coal is of a superior quality for manufacturing purposes. It is so located as regards dip and drainage, that the coal can be taken out of compartively level workings. A tram road connects the above described land with the Penn'a Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

ALSO, at the same time and place, we will offer at public sale, two LOG TRUCKS and a lot of RAILROAD IRON.

F. M. GEORGE,
JOSEPH CRISTE,
Executors of OTHO STYNER, dec'd.

October 2, 1874. 3t.

General Election

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, HERMAN BAUMER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1874, (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of County Commissioners of Cambria county, to serve for the term of one year each.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of Cambria county, to serve one year.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards, Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allhany, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, deceased, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swanson, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coupersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room, in said Ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at School House near William Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Henry Fraker, in said township; Second Division, at School House, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the New Constitution, certain sections whereof read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under the authority of the United States or of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall promise to procure or use his influence by any corrupt means to procure such consideration to any other person or party for any elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of this section laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other place at public charge, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen by the citizens. Each election district shall have the right to elect one judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State, nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

Act of January 20th, 1874.—SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, a. m., and close at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1816, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 3d, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of the district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified electors of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

The Act of 30th January, 1874, further provides as follows:

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries thereon required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall have been received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed to by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnes

A Mexican Mill.

Manufactures are creeping into Queretaro. A ride of two miles eastward, under the shadow of the arches of the aqueduct, brings us to Molino del Hercules—the Mill of Hercules. There are two of them—the old one, nearer the town; the new, nearer the head waters of the river. The new mill is of the latest New-England type, high, open, airy, well arranged, and very costly, with all the modern improvements, and with some New-England never sees. Its yard is full of daintiest flowers and fruits, with statues and fountains. The tropical sun lies warm in this spot, and the rhododendron, rose, peony, orange, lemon, and all tropical beauties glow before the doors of a common cotton factory. More striking is the old mill in this vivid contrast. It stands back from the street, near the water-course. It is inclosed on three sides with a high iron fence, light, graceful, and tipped with gilded points and balls. Inside is a spacious garden, with walks and founts and foliage and flowers. Several gardeners daily care for the nourishment and pruning of these thirsty and wanton luxuries. Benches are scattered around. Thickets of green and natural houses are daintily grown together. Everything is after the best type of a lordly pleasure-garden, and yet it fronts a factory where whirring spindles and looms are its constant music. Flutes and soft recorders would seem more fitting. Why should not Northern factories be alike endowed, at least so far as their climate will allow? If I should add that the gay young man who runs these mills drives into Queretaro with four horses drawing a stage coach; that his workmen get only two and three reals a day; that they are required to work about sixteen hours; that there is deducted from their wages a real a week to the manufacturer's doctor, whether they are sick or well, and another real to his Judge, whom they are compelled to employ to settle all disputes between him and them; that he requires them also to take up a large portion of their little wages in goods from his stores; and lastly, that his mills, despite the poorness of the goods, the cheapness of the labor, and greatness of the price they sell for, do not pay expenses, but that he is constantly and overwhelmingly bankrupt—the Yankee mill-owner may conclude it is wiser to make his mills less romantic and his profits more sure. If he also will work his people less and pay them more his lack of taste may be condoned. Still, if to all excellences he adds these factory gardens of Queretaro, he will find his mill the more attractive, and make of duty a delight.

Effect of Diet.

Those people who have known "better days," and are reduced in circumstances, keenly suffer under poverty's heel. Privations of food, not of quantity but as to quality, to some men who gain their living by literary pursuit, is most trying. Mental labor after a certain period of life, even to those not in the least fastidious, requires a certain kind of palabum. The steam will not rise, the brain mechanism will not work, without the proper fuel. Some men's capacity could be ganged by what they eat. As regards the temporarily impecunious, want of proper food tells against their power. "I once knew a poor fellow who had seen better days," said a man who was for a time crippled in pocket, "who came to me, one fine day when I had money to spare, saying that he was starving. I gave him a half dollar, and ten minutes afterward I saw him at a fruiterer's, buy and eat a Duchess pear, and I watched him strip off the tissue-paper covering with the same grace as when, dining with D'Orsay, he had unfolded his napkin. It was no pretension on his part, but a pure physical craving. He might have had a surfeit of pork and beans, but a mellow, juicy pear was what would do him most good. When my prospects brightened, my toilet remained for a long time but very little improved. I think that indifference to fine clothes, acquired by poverty, remains; but as to my table, it was the food for my wife, my children, and myself that first felt the effects of better days."

Faithful Reporters.

As a sample of how a little beginning grows to sizable results, it may be noted that the Connecticut Legislature, just before its adjournment last week, voted fourteen members of the press $300 "for their attention to business and the accuracy of their reports," and to remember how this custom of gratuities to reporters in the Connecticut Legislature originated. In 1863, a reporter of a Hartford paper went out upon a social expedition one afternoon, just before the session ended, with a member of the House of Representatives, and by the time the afternoon's work was finished, the member was thoroughly mellowed, and promised his bibulous colleague to introduce a resolution into the House giving the reporters in that body $25 each "for the fidelity of their reports." In a day or two the day of adjournment came. In its closing hours, the appeal from the member drunk to the member sober was responded to by a fulfillment of the promise, and the resolution introduced, was passed, and the reporters fobbed the money. The next year the game was repeated, and on the year following $75 was called for in the Senate and House, and paid. Year by year the reporters have raised their rates until, as already stated, this year $300 has been paid for the "accuracy of the reports" they were engaged and paid to make by their employers of the press.

VALUE OF HENS.—A curious statement has been made and published in a French paper in regard to hens. It reckons the number of hens in France at 40,000,000, valued at $20,000,000. Of these about one-fifth are killed annually for the market. There is an annual net production of 80,000,000 chickens, which in market yield $24,000,000. The extra value to be added for capons, fatted hens, and the like, is put at $2,200,000. The production of eggs is reckoned at an average of 100 eggs per hen, worth $48,000,000. Taken altogether, it is reckoned that the value of hens, chickens and eggs sold in the markets of France is $80,000,000.

KANSAS has a baby with three eyes.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

I T gives me pleasure to inform you that I again have the agency this season for the

TWO BEST

Mowing and Reaping MACHINES

ever brought before the public.

THE SUPERIOR

has a SCREW POWER, has no cog gearing, is SIMPLE, NOISELESS, DURABLE, and a powerful Machine, and runs light. Although only three years before the public, there are over TEN THOUSAND of them now in use, and owing to the satisfaction they have given, it is expected the sale of these Machines this year will double those of any previous season. The REAPER ATTACHMENT to it also HAS NO SUPERIOR.

The Improved Iron Frame

BUCKEYE!

has been before the public about ten years, and the fact that there are over ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY THOUSAND in use at the present time, with a largely increased yearly demand for them, is a better recommendation than pen can indite. They are very simple, strong, durable and light running; and if you want a REAPER ATTACHMENT at any time, you can have a selection out of four different kinds which the Company manufactures—so you cannot fail to be satisfied.

GEORGE HUNTLEY, Agent.

Ebensburg, June 12, 1874.-tf.

FARMERS!

Money Saved is Money Earned

The undersigned are about introducing in Western Pennsylvania the celebrated **Randell Fanning Mill, Grain Separator and Grader Combined**, which has attracted marked attention in the Western States where ever exhibited among the farmers.

As a Fanning Mill it cannot be surpassed, and it is the only real separator and **grander** in the U. S.

It is simple, rapid and complete, and gives you perfect control in **chaffing, separating or grading** your grain.

The use of the Randell Mill will improve the condition of your grain, enhance the price from five to fifteen cents per bushel: and besides will largely increase the yield per acre, by the higher grade of seed you are enabled to obtain.

With the Randell Separator you can also clean your own **Grass Seed**, thus saving a large annual expense for grass seeds.

This mill works on an entire new principle as applied to Fanning Mills, and does its work to perfection.

Canvassers will exhibit it during the season, when you will be able to judge for yourselves o its merits.

Do not buy until you see it work.

For information, address

McCLINTOCK & CO.,

Mendville, Pa.

One or two good Agents wanted in every county.

EBENSBURG BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Portfolios, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance: Piles, etc.

☞ Price in sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, DR. SILLSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York; Post-Office Box 4586.

A LITTLE CONFAB

—ABOUT THE—

Singer Sewing Machine

And Where to Buy It.

COUNTRYMAN—See here, neighbor, can you tell me where I can buy the sewing machine people talk so much about?

CITIZEN OF EBENSBURG—Yes, with pleasure. I presume it is the Singer Sewing Machine that you mean.

C.—Yes, that's the name of it.

C. OF E.—Well, just down there, two doors east of Zahm's store, is the place, and my word for it you will be well pleased with your purchase if you invest in one of those machines. Messrs. BAILEY & TATE, the agents, have now on hand all styles and sizes of these indispensable machines, from the cheapest to the most valuable, and are accommodating gentlemen who will be pleased to show you the ins and outs of their various machines, whether you desire to buy or not. They also keep thread, needles and all the other paraphernalia of a sewing machine, and are at all times prepared to attend to the repairing of machines in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and at very moderate rates. Don't forget the place—High street, two doors east of Zahm's store, Ebensburg [4-24.-tf.]

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their advantage to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited. [Sept. 26, 1873.-tf.]

Ebensburg WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept. 20. tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

P. A. SHOEMAKER. WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law.

[9-18.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain FURNITURE! AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

INSTYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES At E. J. MILLS' CHEAP CASH STORE,

Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞ A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.

E. J. MILLS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

Andrew Moses, DRAPER & TAILOR, CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets.....$3.50 per pair.
Flannels.....30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres.....50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts.....50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning.....20 cts. per lb.
Carding.....7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS.

July 18, 1870.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON MONEY VALUE OF ROOTS.—Analysis may indicate the nutritive value of roots, but the observing feeder can best tell their practical value. I noticed a table of comparative equivalents of different kinds of cattle foods, in "Practical Dairy Husbandry," by X. A. Willard, prepared from the best English American and German authorities, giving their feeding value, taking good English hay as the standard. This table gives the number of pounds of the various kinds of roots required to equal 100 pounds of hay, and we have: Sugar beets, 336 pounds; mangold wurzel, 367 pounds; carrots, 691 pounds; Swedish turnips, 803 pounds. The value will vary according to the use the farmer wishes to make of them. To one furnishing milk for a Winter market or fresh butter to regular customers through the year, the enhanced price at this season of the year will pay for food that will produce these articles. The Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer County, N. Y., in a paper read at a meeting of the Little Falls Farmers' Club, places the value at as many cents per bushel as hay is worth dollars per ton. This price will make a ton of beets worth $3.34, when hay is worth $10 per ton, or 667 pounds to 100 of hay. This is the nutritious value alone (and I think Mr. Lewis places the value altogether too low) without estimating the advantages derived from their use in other respects. It is a difficult matter to give an exact estimate of the practical value of beets for cattle food. The improved condition of the cows, their lessened liability to sickness and diseases, their increased usefulness during the entire season, the increase in the quantity of milk, and the quantity and quality of butter and cheese, are items which prove the practical value of beets as food to be far greater than any table of their nutritious value indicates. The prices paid for beets for feeding indicate the value placed upon them. In the village of Middlebary, near my place, the price last fall was $10 per ton, and this was the average price for several years past, hay worth $14 per ton. A gentleman from Taunton, Mass., wrote me last Winter that he sold his crop of beets for $17 per ton, and had contracted his next crop for the same price. Hay was worth then from $25 to $28 per ton. The cash value of an acre of beets at these prices is far above any of our grain crops. The crop that Mr. Lewis raised in 1870 of 44 tons per acre at $17 per ton would bring $748. This crop was raised for 5 3-10 cents per bushel, or $1.76 per ton, or $76 per acre, leaving a profit of $670—a profit equal to most of the market gardens near our large cities.

STEEL PLOWS.—A. B. Allen, of New York, says: "I would sooner pay double the price for steel plows than accept as a gift the best set of cast-iron plows to be found in the United States. Though ever so hard chilled or smoothly polished, cast iron will foul, more or less, on the mold-board, in every kind of soil, from a sandy or gravelly up to a heavy clay loam. The dirt thus gathered on the mold-board adds greatly to its draft and prevents good work. Another objection to cast iron is, that, in order to get equal strength, the weight must be considerably greater than with steel, and this is a load drag all day, and requires a much stronger team. Of this any one may quickly convince himself without resort to dynamometer or any other means of testing the draft. He has only to hitch a light team to a steel plow, and a stronger one to the cast iron, and work them side by side. In this way I have found that a pair of fourteen-hand ponies would do about the same work, and with as much ease to themselves, as a pair of sixteen-hand horses. The same observations about material will also apply to cultivators. In thus candidly advising my brother farmers in regard to the superior merit of steel plows, I am speaking directly against my own individual interest, for I have been a manufacturer and dealer in cast-iron plows for upward of thirty years past."

AT a late meeting of the Alton, Ill., Horticultural Society, Dr. Hull expressed the opinion that "the superabundance of peach-blossoms" may prove a calamity. It certainly will, he declared, if the thinning process is not resorted to in order to have marketable fruit. "Unless the abundance now promised is cut short, or regulated by careful thinning, we shall have fruit enough (of poor quality) to impoverish even the commission men." Mr. McPike asked if the fact that a great many trees were killed in the cold winter of 1873 would not prevent this catastrophe. The doctor thought not, and gave his reasons for expecting an unusually large peach crop. There is, however, one fact that may, in a few years, lessen the peach crop; and the doctor seemed to think that Michigan, for example, is going in the way of New Jersey. It is not improbable that Michigan growers will, in a brief period, lose their peach trees by that dread disease, the "yellows." Three years ago, only about one tree in ten was affected by the yellows in Michigan. Now we have estimates that from one-fourth to one-half of all the trees in that district are dying from this cause. Dr. Hull explained the nature and character of the disease, and evidently has little hopes of an orchard in which it prevails.

SHEEP AND TAPE WORM.—The Melbourne (Australia) *Leader*, in relation to hydatids in sheep, and the transformation from thence into tape worms, says:

"The annual loss of young sheep through becoming 'cranky' is considerable, yet on many, if not all, of the sheep stations, the disease is actually propagated unwittingly. When a cranky sheep is put out of its misery, its head is divided and thrown to the dogs in an uncooked state. Thus the hydatid in the sheep's brain becomes a tape-worm in a dog, and in a very short period of time millions of tape-worm eggs pass from the dog, and are drifted about by the wind and are carried by water. For weeks and months they retain their vitality, unaffected by heat or cold, rain or drought. Sheep, in picking up their food, or in drinking water out of shallow pools or crab-holes, swallow one or more of these eggs, which get into the blood circulation, and thus to the brain, to form a hydatid and make another sheep cranky. So the sheep and dog react on each other."

NEW STORE BUILDING, 113 & 115 CLINTON STREET JOHNSTOWN, PA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

New Embroideries

—AND—

WHITE GOODS!

NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Latest Styles Ladies' and Children's

Hats and Bonnets

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

Ribbons and Flowers,

A most complete variety, just opened.

SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

of all sizes, styles and qualities, at unusually low prices. A full stock of

KID GLOVES,

all colors and sizes, as low as 75 cts. per pair.

Half Hand Gloves!

FOR GARDEN WEAR.

NEW WHITE GOODS.

Nainsook and Jaconet Muslins, Swiss and Organdie Muslins. White and Colored P. K's. Lawns, Hamburg Edgings, Towels, &c. PERCALES, for Summer Suits, very cheap.

The Celebrated "RIVERSIDE" HAT

IN WHITE AND BLACK STRAW.

Mourning Bonnets, Hats and Veils

ALWAYS IN STOCK, AT

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Tea-Spoons, Table Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Wringers and Wringers, Patent Churns and, Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse-Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS.

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the new-lyfitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Loretto Marble Works.

PRICES REDUCED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS; also, Designs for Scotch Granite Monuments. We desire to invite the attention of the public to our beautiful Designs for Monuments and Tombstones, made of the very best Italian and American Marbles, and which will be furnished at as low rates as similar work can be obtained in Philadelphia or elsewhere. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, and work shipped to any point at our risk. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Remember that our designs and our work will compare favorably with any in the State. WILKINSON & KELLY.

Loretto, March 13, 1874.-tf.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

124 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, AND TELS. &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [Aug.27,'72.]

CLINTON STREET JOHNSTOWN, PA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

All the New Goods of the Season!

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

CARPETS!

Stair and Hall Brussels Carpet.

Three-Ply CARPET.

EXTRA SUPER CARPET.

VENETIAN and GIRTHING CARPET.

Ingrain Carpet, all wool.

COTTAGE CARPET FROM 25 CENTS UP.

Mattings and Door Rugs.

Floor Oil Cloths 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 wide; Stair Oil Cloths and Table Oil Cloths; Window Shades at prices to suit everybody.

PRINTS AT 6 CENTS.

SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY GOODS!!

☞ The attention of the Ladies is invited to our Retail Millinery Department. Having engaged a first-class Milliner from the East and being constantly in receipt of the latest and handsomest styles, we are prepared to suit all tastes and meet all pecuniary circumstances.

NEW DRESS GOODS

OF FINEST QUALITIES.

Country merchants will find it to their INTEREST to call and examine our stock. We can fill their orders in Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery at the same prices they would have to pay in the east, and thus save freight and traveling expenses.

WHOLESALE ROOMS, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Geis, Foster & Quinn's,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

os. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [6-1,'71.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

Ebensburg, Sept. 1, 1873.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House) West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. M. O'NEILL & CO., Proprietors. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates

A Novel Theory.

Several wells of magnetized water have been discovered in Michigan, sufficient to show that the State is a magnet. That the discovery of these peculiar wells is confined to the eastern portion of this State is also well known, and the probability that they will always be limited to Michigan is, to the mind of no scientific man, a fixed fact. Let a person, to whom this idea has never occurred, ramble over the plains to ginnee at a map of this State, and he will be astonished at the re-semblance which the outlines of the lower peninsula has to an ordinary magnet. The great lakes that surround it do, in fact, form an enormous horse-shoe magnet, with a proper-ate current of electricity constantly circulating through these vast bodies of water, and then the different poles of the magnet across the southern and central portions of the State—completely saturating, as it were, the earth, air, and water, with this powerful agent. Science teaches us that when two bodies of water a some distance from to each other, a current of electricity immediately formed, and the greater the current (other things being equal) in proportion to the size of the bodies brought in contact. Now, with Lake Michigan on the west, Lakes Huron and St. Clair and the straits, on the east, united at the apex of a narrow strait, how all the necessary qualifications to the huge galvanic battery, and the result is inevitable. Again, electricity always seeks the best conductor, and in its passage across the State, the water, being a better conductor than either earth or rock, is highly charged. But the question arises: Having its electricity constantly disturbed by surrounding objects, is not the power of the lower strata more powerful than the upper? On exposure to extreme heat, however, gradually proves all accounts for persons not frozen to death in water which has been long a distance from the wells.

Insect Intelligence.

An eminent naturalist, while making a collection of foraging ants, one day dropped a small stone on one of them to see what the result would be. The next that approached, instead of the slantindicular manner and in an excited manner and in an excited hasty manner others, when all rushed to the spot, and some bit at the stone and tore it to pieces; others seized the prisoner by the legs and tugged with a force sufficient to separate them from its body, but not severed until they got the prisoner released by this co-operation. The naturalist next covered the stone with a piece of clay, but the ants soon found the position to which it had been covered by its fellows, and relieved it instantly, and by lifting off the clay soon liberated it. On another occasion a very few ants were passing over the vials. One of these was confined under a piece of clay a little distance from the vials with its head projecting. Soon it was followed by without seeing it, but at last it was covered by a sufficient number to pull it out. Finding it immediately hurried off for assistance and soon returned with a dozen companions, all evidently have informed the circumstances of the case, for they directly for their imprisoned friend and shortly set him free. Can such actions be regarded as instinctive? They appear to be the result of sympathy, and the ordering to their fellow-creatures assistance as man is in the habit of rendering to his kind.

AN INVENTIVE NEWPORT lad has a good story is told of a young lady of taste and invention were married. Invited to one of their parties, where she knew point-lace would be at a premium, and diamonds at a small scale of magnificence, she set to work to make herself presentable at the gorgeous company. She had neither lace nor diamonds, and what is more to the point, she had no money to buy them. She did as much more than a calico gown was to be done? She did as she did—transformed what to the less inventive mind was untransformable, by the touch of her fairy godmother—mother wit. Rummaging up in her closet was an old white muslin dress, yellowed, wrinkled, tattered. Its most limited use was to figure in a patch-work quilt, but in her dilemma this ghost of a dress was to this phantom from a score or more of years confronted her and with it a sudden inspiration. She took the phantom from the closet and opened her paint box,—for the young artist of no mean ability—and proceeded to cover the faded surface sprinkling a delicate tracery of field-flowers. And the result of her labor was that not only Solomon in all his glory was eclipsed, but all the other women in their diamonds and lace.

SAGACIOUS MULES.—A gentleman who is too modest to allow us to use his name furnishes us the following instance of mule sagacity which he yesterday saw displayed by a pair of mules,—those curious specimens of fellows belonging to Hank Blair. Hank and John Fagan were seated in a buggy behind the mules, driving down South C street, near the Diehl. Suddenly the animals halted. Whipping and coaxing were alike in vain; they would not move. What to make of this Hank and John knew, as the mules had never before thus conducted themselves. Seeing that the animals constantly turned their heads in one direction, Fagan began to look that way to see what it was that so strangely attracted their attention. In a moment he dropped on it. It was a shingle, with the words read, "Hay $23 per ton," the regular market price being $25. The mules had observed this, and could not be made to go beyond it until Hank got out of the buggy and went into the place, and come back after pretending that he had ordered 10 tons of the article at the reduced rates. The mules then trotted off perfectly content.—*Pittsburg (Nev.) Enterprise.*

A NEW way of roofing houses has been discovered by a New York architect. He covers them with roofing slate cemented in hydraulic cement.